

## Unmanned MIG-23 crashes in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Belgium (R) — An unmanned MIG-23 fighter plane, after flying across Western Europe through NATO air defenses, crashed into a house in this West Belgian village near the French border at 10:37 a.m., killing a 19-year-old Belgian man. The house was destroyed, with only the MIG's tailplane, adorned with a red star, still recognizable. The Soviet Union said the fighter suffered a technical malfunction during a training flight over Poland. The official news agency TASS said in a brief report that the pilot had ejected, apparently over Poland, and was alive. A spokesman for the West German air force's administrative headquarters said in Cologne the MIG took off from Kolobrzeg in Poland, more than 1,000 kilometers from where it came down. NATO radar spotted it over Warsaw Pact territory and two U.S. F-15 fighters from a U.S. airbase at Soesterberg in the Netherlands were scrambled to intercept it after it entered West German airspace at an altitude of 12,000 metres.

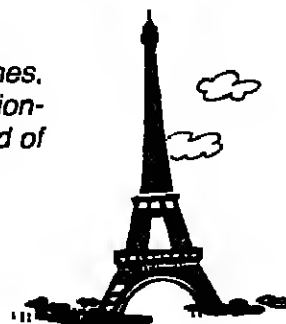
# Jordan Times

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جوردان تايمز: يومية سياسية مستقلة باللغة الإنجليزية عن المؤسسة العربية للدراسات والبحوث

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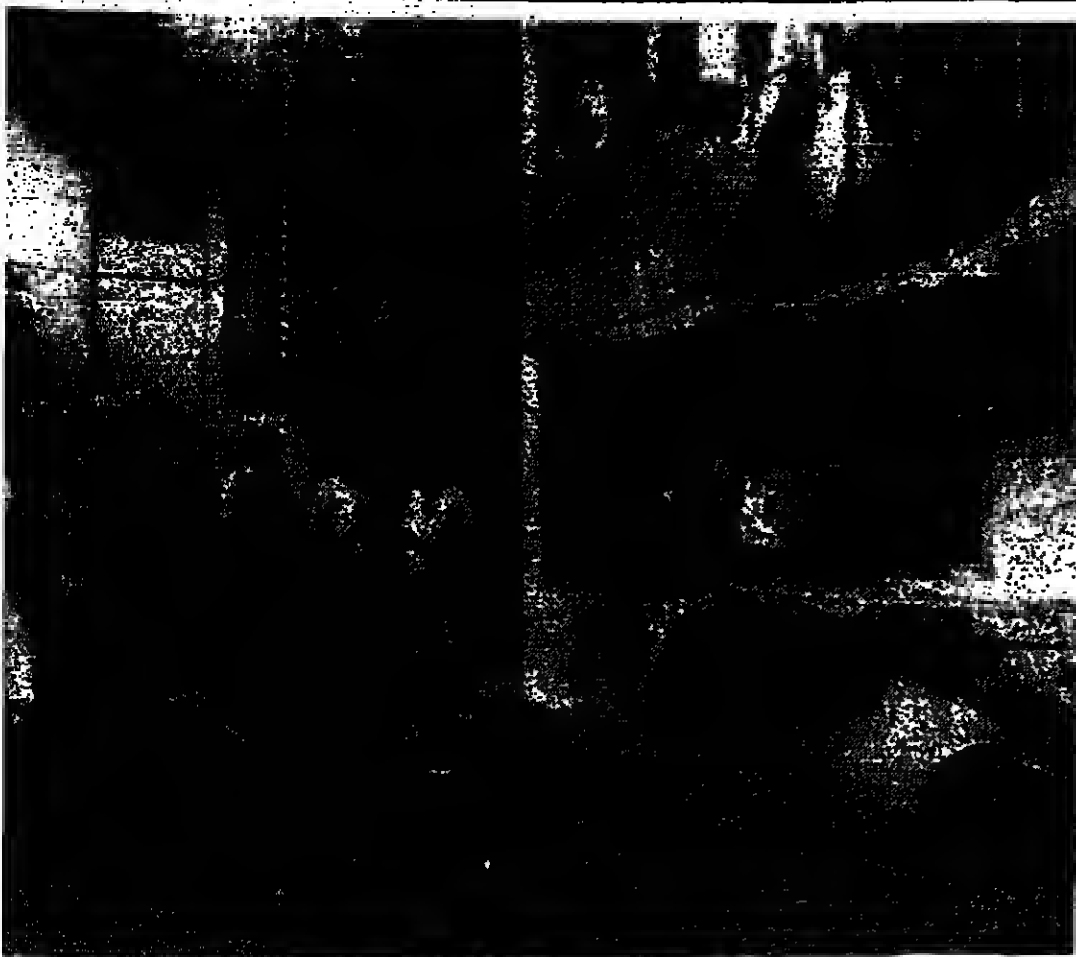
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Beirut residents surveying damages to houses caused by the fierce artillery shelling that raged over the weekend.

## Militias lift land blockade on Aoun

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese militias said Tuesday they had lifted a land siege on Lebanon's rightist enclave and opened Beirut airport to help support Aoun's efforts to bring peace to Lebanon.

Syrian-backed military and security sources said army troops moved blocks from their end of the museum crossing point at the green line dividing Beirut into predominantly Christian east and mainly Muslim western sectors. Troops loyal to army commander Major-General Michel Aoun lifted restrictions at their end and were permitted to drive through without restrictions. Police said two more crossings, the north and east linking the Christian-dominated rightist enclave to Syrian-controlled territory had also opened.

Beirut airport officials said Lebanon's only air link with the outside world was officially open midday (0900 GMT), but no planes had landed or taken off so far.

Thousands of civilians flooded the three crossings in Beirut, north Lebanon and the mountain east of the capital after they reopened, traffic after almost four months. The Syrian-backed Muslim army command of Major-General Sami Khattib said private cars could be allowed to cross into the 30-square-kilometre enclave during a 13-hour period daily. Trucks carrying food supplies and other commodities would be

allowed to cross overnight, the statement said. It did not elaborate.

A source at Aoun's command, speaking on condition of anonymity, described the reopening of crossing gateways as "an encouraging sign."

"We'll wait to see if they allow supplies to cross overnight," added the source. The reopening came one day after Shi'ite Muslim militia chief Nabil Berri announced that the land siege of the enclave would be lifted as "a goodwill gesture."

Berri made the announcement in Damascus and said Beirut airport also will be reopened to "all people."

But Berri said a sea blockade imposed March 21 on ports to prevent arms reaching Aoun would continue. Aoun has previously linked the reopening of the airport to an end of the sea blockade.

The Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), another Syrian-backed militia, and Amal had been fighting Aoun's forces since mid-March.

Political sources told Reuters Syria had asked a three-member Arab committee of Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Algeria to ensure the withdrawal of Soviet-made surface-to-surface Frog-7 missiles from Aoun's army.

They added that if the missiles based in the rightist enclave were fired, their range of 70 kilometres meant they would be able to hit Damascus.

The sources said the Arab committee was still trying to get guarantees from Syria and Iraq that they would cease sending weapons to their allies in Lebanon.

Iraq said Saturday it would stop arms supplies.

Officials on both sides of Beirut's green-line battlefield were awaiting the arrival of an Arab envoy to discuss the outcome of the committee's talks in Damascus and Baghdad.

An official source said Aoun met the ambassadors of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council on Tuesday to brief them about the sea blockade.

Salim Hoss, who heads the civilian cabinet competing for legitimacy with Aoun's military government, said the lift of the siege and the reopening of the airport were "a basic step towards resolving the crisis. Objection to this move is unacceptable."

The prestigious daily newspaper Al-Nahar said Syrian naval units have intervened to tighten the sea blockade on the Aoun enclave.

It said a Syrian gunboat intercepted Monday a ship carrying passengers and cargo from South Lebanon to the northern port of Jounieh.

"A Syrian officer boarded the ship and searched it for weapons. When he found only food supplies and passengers, the officer warned the vessel's Egyptian captain not to use the route again," the paper said.

## Shamir seen using detentions to strengthen his hand in Likud

## Israelis arrest 200 in W. Bank sweep

RAMALLAH, occupied West Bank (Agencies) — Israeli troops arrested 200 Palestinians in the occupied West Bank overnight in one of the largest sweeps of the 18-month-old uprising, military sources said Tuesday.

The arrests, most of them in the Ramallah area, followed a roundup in the Bethlehem area at the weekend as Israel intensified pressure against the uprising.

"There was a wide-ranging operation during which dozens of members of the popular committees and shock committees were arrested," an army communiqué quoted in a Reuters dispatch said. The dispatch also said that Israeli military censors made deletions from the report.

The arrests overnight appeared aimed at showing Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's determination to stamp out Palestinian resistance and disarming hardline critics.

"Shamir is trying to show that he is doing his best to put down the intifada... and that he is tough," said Jack Khazmo, editor of the Palestinian political weekly Al-Bayader Assiyasi.

The 73-year-old prime minister met his chief rival, Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon, in a last-ditch effort to avert a bruising fight at Wednesday's meeting of the 2,600-member Likud central committee in Tel Aviv.

They failed to reach agreement and Sharon said he would press for a vote making Shamir's plan conditional on an end to Palestinian violence and the exclusion of occupied Jerusalem from negotiations and elections (see related story on page 2).

Palestinians said most of those arrested were middle-ranking nationalist activists in the Ramallah and Bethlehem areas around Jerusalem.

An army statement said: "A widespread operation was carried out in 'Judea and Samaria' last night during which people suspected of membership in the popular committees and shock committees were detained."

The latest arrests followed the detention of some 300 accused members of the Islamic Resistance Movement Hamas in the occupied Gaza Strip in May and a series of raids on West Bank villages in June.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin disclosed recently that the number of Palestinian prisoners from the occupied territories had shelled to 13,000.

The army has begun two new prison camps and expanded existing jails to cope with the influx of detainees, sources quoted by Reuters said.

Washington Monday obtained postponement of a U.N. Security

Council debate on Israel's expulsion of Palestinians from the occupied territories until after the Likud meeting in an apparent effort to spare Shamir further embarrassment.

Residents of the Gaza Strip responded to a rare strike call from Islamic Jihad, a fundamentalist group that rivals Hamas. Residents said it has observed in most parts of the strip.

Palestinians said troops shot and wounded four Palestinians during clashes in Gaza City and nearby villages.

A 50-year-old money-changer from Yutna village was stabbed in nearby Nablus by assailants. Palestinians said he was dead on arrival.

Visiting trade unionists Tuesday called for increased international aid for the Gaza Strip,

saying they were "deeply shaken" by conditions in the refugee camps.

"The delegation was deeply shaken by conditions in the Gaza refugee camps," said John van der Veken, general-secretary of the International Confederation of Trade Unions. The federation is headquartered in Brussels.

Van der Veken led 21 union officials from America, Canada, Europe and Asia on a five-day visit.

Two days were spent talking with Palestinian union leaders in the West Bank and Gaza. More than 244,000 of Gaza's 700,000 residents live in refugee camps.

"We will insist that the international community make a major effort in the rehabilitation of the camps," van der Veken told a news conference. "We will try and accelerate assistance from the international community."

## ACC to move gradually on integration

By Rana Sabbagh  
Reuters

AMMAN — The secretary general of Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) which groups Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and North Yemen said Tuesday members would move carefully on economic integration and would not sacrifice national sovereignty.

Helmi Nannar, heading the Amman-based ACC secretariat, said the four states would not rush to scrap customs duties, foreign exchange controls and trade barriers.

"At present there is a conviction that each country should maintain its economic and political identity," Nannar told Reuters in an interview.

"It is dangerous to think of moving rapidly to set up an

Arab common market due to the current economic conditions in the member states," said Nannar, a U.S.-educated former president of Cairo University and member of the Egyptian People's Assembly.

"Member states suffer from deficits in their budgets and balance of payments, and huge foreign debts. Demanding trade integration means we are raising slogans and fooling ourselves."

He said the ACC had no plans for military cooperation but its members might work together in arms production. Iraq and Egypt have substantial weapons industries and Jordan has military training, repair and maintenance facilities.

Nannar said the ACC would seek to reduce dependence on

imports and set up export-oriented projects. "We are more concerned with the idea of integrating production than with that of unifying trade."

He said the ACC would concentrate on projects in transport, electricity, food industries and land reclamation. It would also try to speak with one voice in foreign trade negotiations.

The ACC, formed in February, has 80 million people, almost half the population of the Arab World. Its combined gross national product is more than \$100 billion, annual exports are about \$15 billion and imports \$30 billion.

Although ACC countries have different economic and political systems, the leaders share broad political interests. ACC leaders have stressed



Helmi Nannar

that the group has no political ambitions. Their foreign ministers are to meet in Amman July 18 in harmonious positions on regional and international issues.

## King hails Gromyko as man of peace

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of condolences to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev Tuesday, hailing the late Andrei Gromyko as a man of peace. The King said Gromyko had played a leading international role and made "outstanding efforts to serve the cause of world peace."

Gromyko, who died Sunday, was foreign minister under five Kremlin leaders and head of state until last September.

As a diplomat, ambassador and foreign minister, Gromyko helped forge the Soviet-American World War II Alliance, joined in drafting the U.N. Charter and sat in on superpower talks that shaped the face of the modern world.

Wednesday's funeral of Gromyko will be a private affair with only family friends and a few official guests allowed to attend, a Soviet spokesman said in Moscow.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yuri Gremitskiikh told reporters that members of the public and the foreign press would not be allowed inside the Novodevichy cemetery where the ceremony was due to take place at 4 p.m. (1200 GMT).

"This is first of all a family affair," Gremitskiikh said, adding that only a few Soviet journalists would be allowed in.

Gromyko's body will lie in state at the central Army House for five hours before the funeral to allow the public to pay their last respects. Special arrangements have been made to allow foreign diplomats and press to pile past the open coffin.

The Soviet parliament decided Tuesday to adjourn early Wednesday so that a delegation of deputies can attend the funeral.

## Fresh Gorbachev initiative in French air

PARIS (Agencies) — Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, beset at home by ethnic strife and economic woes, began an official visit to France Tuesday that one top aide hinted could be the occasion for another dramatic disarmament proposal.

"You know that Mr. Gorbachev never comes empty-handed," Vadim Zagladin, a member of the Soviet Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee, told reporters on the eve of Gorbachev's arrival in Paris.

The 58-year-old Soviet leader and his wife Raisa exited their special Ilyushin-62 jetliner at Orly airport with smiles on their faces, and were greeted by Socialist President Francois Mitterrand and his wife, Danielle.

"Everyone in France is interested in you personally and in your actions," Mitterrand told the Gorbachevs.

Both leaders said they would seek to deepen French-Soviet relations during the Gorbachev visit. "The Soviet people highly value our ties of friendship and cooperation," Gorbachev told Mitterrand.

Security sources said at least 3,000 troops and armed police protected the airport and the

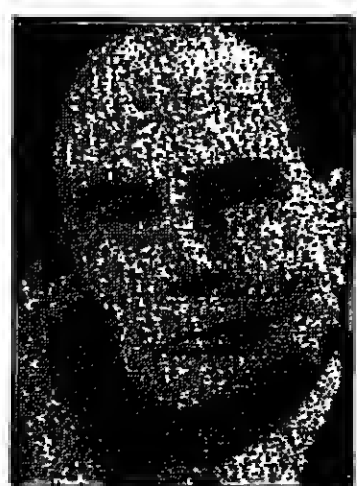


Mikhail Gorbachev

18-kilometre route to central Paris as helicopters hovered overhead.

They said the exceptional measures were partly for Gorbachev but mainly a dummy-run for the July 14-16 summit of the richest Western democracies which will bring U.S. President George Bush and other leaders to Paris.

West Germans gave Gorbachev a rapturous welcome when he visited in early June, with one opinion poll showing that 90 per cent of the people



Francois Mitterrand

trusted him.

No signs of "Gorbymania" were sighted in France ahead of this visit, reflecting the Socialist government's cautious response to perestroika and Soviet disarmament initiatives.

A crowd of about 300 clapped as the Gorbachevs drove towards the Elysee along the stylish Faubourg Saint-Honore.

French and Soviet officials have said there will be no joint political declaration like the one signed between Gorbachev and

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Gorbachev and Mitterrand opened their first round of private talks after lunch in the Elysee Palace's Salon des Portraits with their wives.

The three-day visit, following successful trips to Britain and West Germany this year, is part of Gorbachev's drive to dispel West European scepticism about the "perestroika" reforms transforming Soviet society.

During the visit, his second to France as Soviet leader, Gorbachev also will meet with Premier Michel Rocard and the secretary general of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais.

He will preside over the signing of 21 bilateral accords on topics ranging from cooperation in space to creation of a Soviet-based joint venture to build high-definition television sets.

Gorbachev and his wife also planned to take what the French call a "bath in the crowd" by greeting Parisians at the Place de la Bastille, a square in eastern Paris where 200 years ago this month, a mob stormed a royal prison, liberated the inmates and killing the warden.

## New Sudan leaders seek closer relations with Egypt

HARTOUM (Agencies) — Sudan's new military junta sought ties with Egypt Tuesday after promising to end the civil war in the south and pledging to end corruption.

On its fifth day in power, the 15-man revolutionary council in Khartoum sent a high-level delegation to Sudan's northern neighbour for talks with President Hosni Mubarak.

Egypt swiftly recognised the junta when it seized power on Friday. Sudanese military sources said Mubarak had sent a gift of 20,000 tonnes of oil and promised medicine and ammunition.

Military leader General Omar Hassan Al-Bashir told troops in Khartoum Monday he would build a lasting peace in south Sudan, devastated by six years of war.

Bashir was the little-known commander of a brigade in the old Sudan of Al-Mugthid in south Kordofan until toppling regime Minister Sadeq Al-Mahdi's civilian government Friday. He said Sudan's 25 million people

were capable of building their country but had been prevented from doing so by the corruption and nepotism which he said characterised the party rule.

"We will not have mercy on those who committed crimes against the people," Bashir vowed.

An official statement said a total of 15 southern politicians who worked under Mahdi were arrested Tuesday on charges of corruption.

This brings to 45 the number of people suspected of corruption during Mahdi's three-year rule. Bashir said earlier that 30 people from northern Sudan had been detained.

Among those arrested Tuesday were Angel Beda, head of the southern council, Yohannes Ynr Akol, a former culture and information minister, and governor Lawrence Modi-Tombe and Gabriel Yal Dink of the Equatoria and Upper Nile regions.

Bashir also said undisclosed number of militias in Khartoum

had turned themselves in, while those guarding Mahdi's Umma Party headquarters had fled after abandoning their weapons.

He gave no further details. Many political parties in Sudan have militias loyal to them.

Sudan's official news agency quoted a decree saying citizens and illegal foreign currency dealers should deposit all foreign currency in banks or convert it to Sudanese pounds.

The junta, which has vowed to stamp out smuggling, hoarding and black marketeering, gave people seven days to comply with the order or face the death sentence from military tribunals.

Illegal dealings in the dollar have robbed successive governments of badly-needed resources and have also been used by speculators to import goods that Sudan could not afford to buy.

Sudan has a foreign debt estimated at \$14 billion and inflation running at 80 per cent a year.

Life in Khartoum appeared relatively normal Tuesday with no unusual troop movements.

## 16-day cultural extravaganza opens in Jerash today

By Mariam M. Shahis  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Eighth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, which opens today, marks what is likely to be the highlight of Jordan's cultural calendar for 1989. The Jerash Festival this year presents the most "star-studded" show in its history. Participants from over 25 countries around the world, including the Arab world and host Jordan, will take part in this year's festival. Altogether 53 artistic groups will participate in the festival.

During the 16-day cultural event, over 45 different performances will be presented. The programme varies from the world famous Japanese Shochu dance-theatre show to performances by the French Ballet

du Nord, the Leningrad Ballet, as well as song and dance groups from the U.S., Venezuela, Argentina, Trinidad, Indonesia, Spain and Cyprus. Musical performances will be presented by Sweden and Australia. The "Silent Theatre" will be introduced to Jordanian audiences by British performer David Glass. Britain also contributes to the Jerash Festival this year with a group of acrobats and clowns. For many of these participants they will be their countries' first entries in the Jerash Festival.

Jordanian and Arab performances will also give audiences a long list of activities to choose from. Jordanian theatre groups will present seven plays. More than 11 other Jordanian cultural groups will also perform, including the Jordanian Armed



Forces Music Band, the Watani Sporting Club's Spikak Armenian Folklore Troupe, the Armed Forces Orchestra, the Yarmouk University Oriental Music Group and a group of students of the National Institute of Music. As a result, Jordan's contribution to the festival will be the largest of any nation.

Egypt's contribution to the festival's theatrical offerings is the famous play "Salome," while Tunis participates with an "avant-garde" play entitled "Saken fi Hay Assayed," which was taken from the script of "A Scene Under Control" by Hans Miller.

Arab folklore and musical groups from the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon and Morocco will surely be major crowd-pleasers this year. Highlighted musical performances are expected to come from Lebanon's Rabi' Al-Khouli and Walid Tawfik as well as Morocco's Samira Said.

The festival, which first opened its doors to the Jordanian and international public in 1981, has highlighted Jordan's cultural activities for the past nine years. The festival director, Akram Masarweh, feels that this year the festival has been particularly well planned

to suit the tastes and likes of what is expected to be a record audience. The unprecedented co-operation between the Jerash Committee and other Jordanian institutions and government departments has accounted for what should be a well organised festival. Special tourist packages, designed by Royal Jordanian, geared to Arabs and Jordanian expatriates in the Gulf, are also likely to make this year's audiences more diverse.

According to Masarweh, performances that are likely to draw large Arabic speaking crowds have been planned for Thursdays and Fridays while international shows have been planned for Saturdays and Sundays in order to accommodate Jordan's foreign community, many of whom take Saturday and Sunday as their weekend.

جوردان تايمز



## Afghan officials say rebels coming to terms

**MAIMONA, Afghanistan (R)** — Afghan officials say they are bypassing Mujahedeen leaders who have refused to hold peace talks and are negotiating directly with rebel commanders in the field.

They say many field commanders have already agreed to come to terms with President Najibullah's government.

The main rebel groups based in Pakistan reject any possibility of negotiations with a government they have been fighting to oust for 10 years.

Last week they flatly rejected any part in proposals by Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat for an immediate ceasefire and negotiations between the fighting groups. Najibullah accepted the initiative.

Lieutenant General Abdul Haq Olumi, secretary of the government's Supreme Defence Council, told reporters many rebel commanders have taken a "wait-and-see" attitude since Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan last February.

He said 54,000 guerrillas had reached agreements with the government which in many instances gave them semi-autonomous rule in their own regions.

Officials were negotiating with up to 50,000 more rebels, he said. "The Mujahedeen who are fighting against us now are very limited," said Hashem Zahmat, secretary of the ruling People's

Democratic Party of Afghanistan in the northern province of Fariab.

He told reporters in Maimana, the provincial capital, that only about 2,000 out of the 10,000 rebels in Fariab were still fighting.

The rest had either signed agreements with the government or were negotiating, he said. A senior party official in Maimana, 70 kilometres south of the Soviet border, said rebels who came to terms with the government were allowed to keep their weapons.

The government also gave their regions fertilizer, seed, building materials and other assistance to rebuild.

"Our talks are simple. They are not about surrendering to the government," said Najmuddin Kawyami, a member of the politburo and secretary of the party's central committee.

"We are talking about recognizing (these groups) as a force and seeking how to use this force to help the people."

The governor of Balkh province to the east of Fariab said he had also struck deals with several Mujahedeen groups.

Najibullah Maseer told reporters in the provincial capital of Mazar-e-Sharif that Balkh had been among the most successful in winning rebels over.

Political analysts say Najibullah is banking on the fact that many rank-and-file Mujahedeen are tired of fighting.

They say many Afghans were united in their disgust at the nine-year Soviet troop presence, but now the soldiers are gone a growing number are angry at the United States and Pakistan for continuing to arm the guerrillas.

"Why does VOA say the Mujahedeen control our province?" asks a 25-year-old teacher in Maimana, referring to the Voice of America radio station funded by the U.S. government.

"It's not true... it's Western propaganda," he said.

Relations with the rebels are not going all the government's way, however. Authorities flew about 20 journalists from Kabul to Maimana where 2,500 guerrillas had been scheduled to come over to the government.

The reporters arrived, but the Mujahedeen didn't.

"We're still trying to work out an arrangement," an apologetic official told reporters.

No clear reason for the rebels' non-appearance was given.

## Khomeini's son shuns presidency

**NICOSIA (R)** — The son of Iran's late supreme leader indicated Monday he was not running for president, virtually ensuring that Parliament Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani would win the post.

Ahmad Khomeini said in a letter to parliament that he still needed time to recover from the death of his father Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini a month ago to consider his political future.

Eighty men signed up for the July 28 polls by the close of registration Sunday. Ahmad, known to have had presidential ambitions, was the only person seen able to pose a serious challenge to frontrunner Rafsanjani.

"I sincerely ask you to give me some time so that I can psychologically and physically become ready for more services," Tehran Radio quoted Ahmad as saying in the letter in reply to a request to join parliament by three-quarters of the deputies.

Ahmad, who ended his letter by thanking Rafsanjani and legislators for the request that he stand, reaffirmed his backing for senior leaders, including President Ali Khomeini who has succeeded Khomeini as supreme leader.

"The Islamic revolution is the tottering child of the imam (Khomeini). We should all provide whatever this tottering

needs," Ahmad said.

"I intensely loved the imam and today I should do my best to safeguard the prestige of the imam, which is the prestige of Islam and the system."

Rafsanjani, 54, a pragmatist favouring economic growth and good relations with the outside world, has gained support for his presidency from various groups and personalities in the Iranian leadership, including Khomeini.

Constitutional amendments to be put to referendum on the day of the election are expected to widen the executive powers of the president, making Rafsanjani the dominant political leader.

## Embattled Shamir steps up assault on U.S.-PLO talks

**TEL AVIV (Agencies)** — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, fighting off a rightist challenge to his proposals for Palestinian elections, stepped up attacks on U.S. contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation PLO Monday.

Washington's intensified talks with the PLO have embarrassed Shamir ahead of a showdown in his Likud party Wednesday with headline opponents of his plan for a poll to choose negotiators in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"We are opposed to the contacts between the United States and the PLO and we do not see any use in them," Shamir told visiting U.S. congressmen.

"It would be better if they would invest their efforts to convince the Arab states to support our initiatives and convince the Palestinians (in the occupied territories) to reach an understanding with Israel," he said.

Shamir's rightist critics have seized on recent high-level U.S. contacts with the PLO to argue that Israel is indirectly negotiating with the organisation and will eventually be dragged into conceding a Palestinian state.

The 2,600-member Likud party central committee will meet Wednesday to discuss Shamir's election initiative.

Shamir told the congressmen no changes would be made in his initiative because the decision had already been made by the government and approved by the parliament.

Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon and Housing Minister David Levy are demanding clauses barring Arab Jerusalem Arabs from voting and making elections conditional on an end to violence.

The foreign ministry said Israel

was seeking clarification of a Kuwaiti press report that U.S. Ambassador Robert Pelletreau met PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, and would protest to the United States if it was true.

Although promptly denied in Washington and Tunis, the report in the newspaper Al Rai Al Aam fanned Israeli anger at Washington's talks with the PLO.

Shamir's media adviser, Avi Pazner, told Reuters: "Obviously we are unhappy with the talks between the U.S. and PLO and any further upgrading is upsetting."

He said President George Bush had written to Shamir reiterating U.S. commitment to Israel.

Israel protested to Washington last week over talks between Pelletreau and Arafat deputy Salah Khalaf.

The United States told Israel the meeting was social and not an upgrading in the level of official contacts.

The talks with Khalaf were the highest-level since the United States ended a 13-year ban on contact with the group.

**Kollek's views**

Teddy Kolek, the Israeli mayor of Jerusalem, says 140,000 Arabs in Jerusalem should participate in any elections held to choose Palestinians to negotiate the future of the occupied lands.

"We must accept that the Arabs of East Jerusalem see themselves as Palestinians," Kolek was quoted as saying by his spokeswoman Bonnie Boxer.

"I think the anger and hostility we would provoke by denying Jerusalem Arabs the opportunity to participate in the proposed elections is far more ominous than any supposed danger from their joining a democratic pro-

cess," Kolek, 78, a member of the Labour Party, was quoted as saying.

"What the Israeli government is proposing now is elections to choose Palestinian Arab leaders to negotiate with Israel on the shaping of the Palestinian future," said Kolek.

"The Arabs of Jerusalem clearly deserve the opportunity to share in the decision-making process. This is no way prejudicial to Israel's sovereignty in 'united' Jerusalem."

**'Assassination plot'**

In another development, the Israeli army said Moody Palestinian militants plotted last year to assassinate Shamir during a general election campaign.

A spokesman said the army had arrested Ahmad Abu Mudeyene of the occupied Gaza Strip for masterminding the plan and a prosecutor had indicted twins Fawzi and Faez Mawawa Al Khour, 26, for concealing information about it.

The attack was to take place during Shamir's visit to a southern Israeli bedouin village just before the November general election, held as the Palestinian uprising raged in the occupied territories.

"The (Al Khour) heard from Ahmad Abu Mudeyene that he planned an attack against the life of the prime minister when he was to be at the mukhtar's (village leader) house in Rahat," the army spokesman said.

"Mudeyene asked Fawzi to help him and he (Fawzi) did not tell the authorities."

The twins were charged with possessing weapons and with membership of the PLO.

The spokesman said Mudeyene had not yet been indicted.

## Iraqis develop radar aircraft

**NICOSIA (AP)** — Iraq said Monday it had successfully test-flown its first domestically built early warning radar aircraft and hailed it as "a great military achievement," the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted Hussein Kamel Hassan, minister for industry and military industrialisation, as saying the test flight early Monday was "a complete success."

INA said President Saddam Hussein named the new aircraft Adnan-1 after Defence Minister Adnan Khairallah, who was killed in a helicopter crash last month.

The agency said Hassan told Hussein in a telegram announcing the test flight: "This project provides defence capabilities to track enemy warplanes from a distance of hundreds of kilometres and at various heights, even very low ones."

The agency did not give any details of the aircraft. But Iraq

displayed a Soviet-built Ilyushin IL-76 jet transport, Western codename "candid," modified into an airborne early warning-type aircraft at a defence exhibition in Baghdad last April.

Military analysts who saw the four-engined aircraft, codenamed Baghdad-1, said Iraqi air force officers said it carried Iraqi-built equipment.

They said the radar, believed to be French-built Thomson-CSF Tiger units, could track and identify targets as far away as 350 kilometres.

But they noted that the system does not provide 360-degree coverage like units used aboard U.S. early warning radar aircraft or the Soviet air force's own version of the Candid, the Mainstay.

The analysts said the Iraqis reported that the radar system had been used operationally in the final stage of the Gulf war with Iran. Fighting halted with a ceasefire last Aug. 20.

The Iraqis are driving to build up their own defence industry and are striving to secure Soviet and French technology assistance to start their own aerospace industry and build new fighters under licence.

The development of an Iraqi airborne early warning system would enhance its defensive capabilities, particularly against Iran which is not known to have such aircraft.

INA also reported that an aviation conference to Baghdad attended by member countries of the four-member Arab Economic Cooperation Council, which groups Iraq, Jordan, Egypt and North Yemen, ended Monday.

The agency said Iraq was chosen to head the alliance's bureau of the United Aviation Council that comprises the four countries' aviation companies.

The conference called for unifying the ACC members' civil aviation regulations to compliance with international conventions and agreements.

## Enmity persists between Iran and U.S. but change in the air

By Eric Hall  
Reuters

**DUBAI** — Bitter enmity persists between Iran and the United States a year after a U.S. warship shot down an Iranian airliner over the Gulf but signals from Tehran suggest relations may ease.

On July 3, 1988, 290 people were killed when the USS Vincennes shot down the civilian plane by mistake while patrolling international Gulf waters during the Iran-Iraq war.

The incident symbolised nearly a decade of mutual enmity between Iran and the U.S. which exploded in November, 1979, when revolutionaries who deposed the Shah took U.S. diplomats hostage in Tehran.

Iran will mark the airline tragedy by dropping flowers over the site in the waters of the Gulf between the southern city of Bandar Abbas and

Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates.

But no major anti-American demonstrations appear to be planned, Iranian sources in the Gulf said.

In Tehran however the hard-line Jomhuri Eslami newspaper said Iran would never forgive the U.S. for the shooting down of the Airbus.

"Such a crime can not be left forgotten and for this precise reason the Iranian nation sees America as its number one enemy," the paper said in an editorial Sunday.

But despite the rhetoric, Iran's new leaders may reopen contacts with the West and Washington, quicker than expected following the death last month of supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Western and Iranian analysts say.

Western diplomatic analysts said there are no direct contacts

between Tehran and Washington but Iranian sources said Pakistan has been playing the role of go-between.

Political analysts look to the widely-expected election to president this month of Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, who has proven a consummate artist in manoeuvring himself and the country through the political upheavals of the last year.

Another key sign that change is in the air are strong rumours from Iranian sources that Mohammad Jarvad Larjani may return from disgrace as the new foreign minister.

Larjani, who was seen as supporter of better ties with the West, resigned as deputy foreign minister in April at the height of the Islamic resurgence, when Khomeini sacked his own designated spiritual successor Ayatollah Hossein

Ali Montazeri.

The analysts expect the new leadership to gradually cool the anti-Western sentiment sparked by Khomeini in defence of Islamic principles, marked by his call last March for the killing of British author Salman Rushdie for blasphemy against Islam.

"I think after the elections there will be a lot of changes and improvement with the West. It may take six months, it may take a year," said one Iranian analyst close to parliamentary members in Tehran.

"The West still has the technology and the money that Iran cannot find anywhere else," said one Western diplomat, referring to Iran's pressing need to solve growing economic problems.

U.S.-Iran relations have at times seemed irreparable.

The killing of U.S. marines in Lebanon and the captivity of hostages by Iranian-backed guerrillas were only two of the major incidents which prompted U.S. citizens to target Iran as their most hated nation in 1988 U.S. poll.

The revelation that Washington secretly sold Iran weapons in a bid to secure the release of the Lebanon hostages had serious political repercussions in both capitals, and still hangs over U.S. President George Bush, who was vice-president at the time.

Iran in turn has accused the United States of unremitting hostility to its revolution and the crowds still chant against the "great Satan" at each Friday prayer meeting in Tehran.

But Iran's Islamic leaders can just as easily turn off such popular protest when it suits, as

they did this week when similar slogans against the Soviet Union were dropped following Rafsanjani's successful trip to Moscow last month.

Some Western analysts quote Rafsanjani's visit only days after Khomeini's burial, as an example of just how fast Iran can change directions.

Khomeini referred to Moscow in his will as a "satanic force," but Rafsanjani said Khomeini had wanted to improve relations with the Soviets.

U.S. demands that the Lebanon hostages be released is a key factor in slowing the process of rapprochement between Washington and Tehran down, Western diplomats said.

"We don't see how there can be any improvement in relations until the hostages are released," said a Gulf-based U.S. diplomat.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

### Oman gets warships to police Hormuz

**NICOSIA (R)** — The last of four warships custom-built in Britain for Oman has joined the sultanate's navy to help police the strategic strait of Hormuz. "They are four 56-metre warships, something between a corvette and a frigate," commander Anthony Ogilvy, the naval and air attaché at the British embassy in Oman, told Reuters by telephone. The fourth ship joined the navy Sunday. The Oman News Agency said the new warships "will enhance the sultanate's role of ensuring the right of passage of all ships through the Strait of Hormuz." The new frigates, armed with 40-mm anti-air Exocet missiles and a 76-mm front gun, were designed to meet the special requirements of the Omani navy. They were built by Vosper Thornycroft. Oman shares the Hormuz, the only entrance to the Gulf, with Iran. During its eight-year-long war with Iraq in which a ceasefire came into force last August, Iran attacked hundreds of commercial ships and threatened to block the Hormuz. "The new small frigates will act as an effective deterrent against any aggression and help patrol the Hormuz," Ogilvy said.

### Tehran builds metro

**NICOSIA (R)** — The first stretch of Tehran's long-delayed metro will open by November, the Iranian news agency IRNA said Monday. Work on the metro project, designed by French contractors, began in the 1970s but was disrupted by the 1979 revolution and did not resume until three years ago. IRNA, monitored in Nicosia, said 3.2 billion rials (\$40 million) had been spent on the commuter railway so far. The 16-kilometre section to start operation in November is part of the 30-kilometre main north-south line. The other planned main line, from east to west, will be 62 kilometres long. Officials hope the metro will ease the capital's traffic congestion problem and reduce air pollution. IRNA said about a third of the length of both lines was underground.

### Cleric rejects call to kill AIDS victims

**CAIRO (R)** — Egypt's top Muslim authority on Tuesday rejected a fellow cleric's statement that AIDS victims should be killed. Grand Mufti Sayed Tantawi, Egypt's state-appointed senior authority on Islamic rulings, told reporters the religion did not allow the killing of AIDS patients, even in hopeless cases. Abdullah Al Mubad, head of a committee at Cairo's Al Azhar University charged with issuing opinions on religious issues, said Monday AIDS patients should be denied food, water and medical treatment. "We must purge society of the AIDS patient and those like him because his existence causes public harm," Mubad, who ranks below the grand mufti in Egypt's Islamic hierarchy, told Reuters. But Tantawi said it would be difficult to justify killing AIDS patients even if they had acquired the disease through immoral acts. "If reliable doctors say this disease is acquired only through immoral means, and that this patient is immoral, then the Islamic 'Hadd' (death by stoning) should not be implemented against him unless he confesses or real proof is presented. "Otherwise AIDS patients can only be isolated," he said. Islam allows for death by stoning in cases of adultery or homosexuality, but it requires a confession or several witnesses. At least four people, including one foreigner, have died in Egypt from AIDS.

### Tunisian amnesty takes effect

**TUNIS (R)** — President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali Monday signed into law an amnesty for 5,416 Tunisians, clearing the way for the leaders of the country's Islamic movement to reapply for the recognition as a political party. The Tunisian parliament passed the law last Tuesday but the amnesty did not come into effect until signed by the president. The law restores the civil rights of people convicted of a wide range of politically inspired crimes committed during the 30-year rule of ousted President Habib Bourguiba. Beneficiaries include most of the leadership of the Nahdha (Renaissance) movement, an influential group of Muslim militants who are seeking to take part in politics. The movement applied for recognition earlier this year but the Interior Ministry turned down the request because of the criminal records of the leaders. It now plans a new application.

### Brother pleads for release of hostage

**BEIRUT (R)** — The brother of British hostage John McCarthy has appealed to his kidnappers to release him in time for a reunion with their dying mother. "Our mother is dying in a London hospital. Bring John back to her so she leaves this life assured of her son's safety," said a statement by Terrence McCarthy. "I urge you in the name of mercy for which Islam is known to fulfill the wish of a dying woman who wants to see her son before she dies," said the Arabic for Worldwide Television News (ETN), was kidnapped in Beirut in April 1986. In London, doctors have said Sheila McCarthy could die at any time. McCarthy is one of 22 foreigners missing and believed kidnapped in Lebanon.

### Briton held on movies charge in S. Arabia

**RIYADH (AP)** — A Briton was arrested three weeks ago in Saudi Arabia's eastern province for dealing in pornographic films, diplomatic sources reported. The diplomat identified the Briton as Paul Smith and said he was working in the Eastern Province, Saudi Arabia's oil centre. They had no further details. London's Press Association agency said he was a 42-year-old nurse at the British-run Al Fanateer hospital in Jubail, a petrochemical industry centre. His hometown was not given.

### Philippines to help dancers in Lebanon

**MANILA (R)** — About 300 penniless Filipino dancers in Lebanon who have resorted to prostitution may be given free plane tickets home, a Philippine Foreign Ministry official said. Assistant Secretary Israel Bocoabo said the women were forced into prostitution in Lebanon after being expelled from Cyprus when work permits in nightclubs had expired. Bocoabo said the dancers would be given plane tickets if it was found they had been abused by their employers. "The department of foreign affairs has instructed the consul-general in Lebanon ... to get an immediate inventory of these Filipinos for possible early repatriation," he said.

JORDAN TELEVISION	
Tel. 77111-19	
PROGRAMME ONE	
15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children's programme
17:00	Alph
17:30	Educational programme
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:05	Cairo News Message
18:25	Local programme
19:20	Local programme
19:40	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:40	Local programme
22:25	Wrestling
23:10	Varieties programme
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:00	Loft story
18:30	Des Chiffres Et de Lettres
19:00	News in French
19:15	Le 4 d'Heure Procope
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:00	News in English
20:30	Carol Burnett
21:10	Panorama
22:00	'Ar
22:30	The Dark Angel
PRAYER TIMES	
03:56	Fajr
05:20	(Sunrise) Dhuha
12:40	Dhuhr
16:21	'Asr
19:50	Maghreb
21:24	Isha

CHURCHES	
St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedieh, Tel. 810740	
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785	
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624990	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440	
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757	
Terra Sancta Church Tel. 622366	
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541	
Armenian Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625433	
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331	
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 775261	
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751	
Assuan International Church Tel. 685326	
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295	
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264	
WEATHER	
Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.	
It will be clear and windy will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.	
Min./max. temp.	
Amman 17/29	

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR	
EMERGENCIES	
Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	630341
Civil Defence Emergency	630342
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Highway Police	791221
Police	843402
Traffic Police	896390
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	605800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	897487
Complaints	897487
Amman Municipality	787111
Overseas Calls	10230
Repairs	623101
Abdullah Telephone Repairs	661101
Dr. Abbas Al Hashim	791256
Dr. Jamil Manara	776946
Firas pharmacy	661912
Pardows pharmacy	778336
Al Asma pharmacy	676055
Natrouk pharmacy	626072
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shameel pharmacy	676660
NIGHT DUTY	
AMMAN:	
Dr. Mohammed Al 'Abadi	778959
Dr. Walid Al Smadi	683266
Dr. Abbas Al Hashim	791256
Dr. Jamil Manara	776946
Firas pharmacy	661912
Pardows pharmacy	778336
Al Asma pharmacy	676055
Natrouk pharmacy	626072



## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**JNG CONGRATULATES VENEZUELA:** His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Venezuelan President Carlos Perez on his country's Independence Day. In the cable, the King wished the president continued happiness, and more progress and prosperity for the Venezuelan people. (Petra)

**HARIF ZAID RECEIVES ENVOYS:** Prime Minister Sharif Zaid bin Shaker had a meeting in his office Tuesday with Moroccan ambassador to Jordan Abdul Latif Laraki with whom he reviewed bilateral cooperation in a number of fields. The Turkish and Indian ambassadors later called on the prime minister for a farewell visit on the occasion of the end of their tour of duty in Jordan. (Petra)

**AWZI RECEIVES IRAQI ENVOY:** Upper House of Parliament speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Tuesday received the Iraqi Ambassador to Jordan Ghafel Jassem Hussein, who called at Lawzi to bid farewell on the occasion of the end of his tenure in Jordan. Lawzi and Hussein reviewed the distinctive relations between Jordan and Iraq. (Petra)

**MAJALI MEETS WITH AMBASSADORS:** Culture and Information Minister Nasouh Al Majali had a meeting in his office Tuesday with Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Mubab Muqbel and the Algerian Ambassador Mohammed Bargham. The separate meetings were devoted to cultural and informational relations between Jordan on the one hand, and Algeria and Egypt on the other. (Petra)

**AMERICAN RECEPTION:** American Ambassador to Jordan Cosroe Suddarth Tuesday hosted a reception to mark the Independence Day of the United States of America. The reception was attended by senior government officials and members of the diplomatic missions in Jordan. (Petra)

**SOVIET STUDENTS VISIT JUST:** A Soviet student delegation from Tashkent University Tuesday visited Jordan University of Science and Technology, where they were briefed on its establishment, programmes, admissions and registration procedures and the services it offers to students. (Petra)

**MANCHESTER POLYTECHNIC TEAM AT YARMOUK:** A team of teachers and technicians from the Manchester Polytechnic Institute in the United Kingdom paid a visit to Yarmouk University Tuesday and met with its President Mohammad Hamdan. The team was briefed on the university's programmes and development. They later visited a number of faculties and were briefed on their function. (Petra)

**ECONOMIC VENTURES IN TAFLEH:** Heads of local councils around the southern town of Tafleh held a meeting Tuesday to discuss joint economic ventures in their region. A spokesman later said that a joint programme has been reached to carry out economic and income-generating projects in Hassa, Basira and Tafleh. (Petra)

**RURAL WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT:** A three-day training course on involving rural women in development projects in their own areas ended at Ma'an, in southern Jordan, Tuesday. The 20 participants discussed development and services programmes, according to a spokeswoman for the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund which organised the meeting. (Petra)

**INDUSTRIAL AREA IN MAFRAQ:** Mafraq Municipality has issued a JD 307,000 tender to a local company for the construction of an industrial area in Mafraq. The area includes 76 stores and all the necessary facilities. (Petra)

**PEOPLE'S ARMY PROGRAMMES:** The People's Army Council in Ma'an Governorate Tuesday met under the chairmanship of Ma'an Governor Eid Qatameh and reviewed the People's Army programmes and the training plans, which are designed to upgrade the training standards of the People's Army recruits. (Petra)

**EDUCATIONAL RENOVATION PROGRAMME:** The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) regional unit for coordinating the educational renovation programme representative, Farouq Hamdi Al Farra, Tuesday discussed with the director of the Education Development Department at the Education Ministry, Wajih Al Farah, the existing relations between Jordan and UNESCO and Jordan's renovation programme, which will be carried out by Mu'ta University in some of the Karak Governorate schools. (Petra)

**EXPATRIATE GIRLS TO GATHER AT AJLOUN:** A total of 70 Jordanian expatriate girls will be taking part in the second national gathering to be held in Ajloun permanent youth camp on July 28. The gathering is organised by the Youth Ministry with the aim of strengthening the relations between Jordanian youths abroad and their homeland. The gathering's programme includes lectures, symposiums and dialogue between the youth and leaders and decision makers in Jordan, in addition to field visits to a number of scientific, historical and cultural sites. (Petra)

**BAQA DEVELOPMENT:** A total of JD 1,145,000 out of JD 1,442,000 were spent on infrastructure projects in the Baqa development area. The municipal and rural projects accounted for JD 718,000, followed by education which accounted for JD 570,000 and the health projects JD 370,000. (Petra)

**THIEF DIES TRYING TO ESCAPE:** A 23-year old man, identified only as A.M. Sh, fell down from a second floor apartment and died after robbing jewellery from the house. Trying to escape, by limbing water pipes, the thief fell off and sustained injuries. He was rushed to North Marka Health Centre, and died of his injuries upon arrival. After searching his pockets, two bracelets, a gold ounce, three olden rings and silver chain were found. (Al Dustour)

## Ministry assesses services offered to Turkish pilgrims

AMMAN (Petra) — A meeting was held at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Tuesday to assess services being offered to pilgrims from other countries travelling through Jordanian territory, particularly Turkish pilgrims.

Dr. Ahmad Hilayel, the ministry's secretary general, who chaired the meeting, said that facilities for the convenience of the Turkish pilgrims were provided at the Pilgrims City near the northern border town of Tamna, where they arrived in the past few days by land from Syria en route to Saudi Arabia. Hilayel said that facilities at the border post were accorded to the pilgrims and their city near Ramtha has been supplied with water, electricity and other basic services.

Apartment from Ramtha pilgrims passing through Jordanian territory can benefit from rest-houses set up at a number of posts along the pilgrims' route to Saudi Arabia, Hilayel noted.

Before the meeting, Hilayel received in his office a group representing the Turkish pilgrims with whom he reviewed the various arrangements for their stay in the country on their way to and back from the holy places.

**WHAT'S GOING ON**  
The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

## EXHIBITIONS

★ An art exhibition by three Arab artists representing Bahrain, Syria and Jordan at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.

★ An art exhibition entitled "Songs of the Earth" by Mohammed Nasrallah at the French Cultural Centre.

★ An exhibition of children's books held within the framework of the Ninth Arab Children's Congress at the Royal Cultural Centre.

★ A photography exhibition entitled "Constructed Narratives" at the British Council.

★ An exhibition of Palestinian heritage at the Professional Associations Complex.

## New organisational structure for Amman Education Department approved

AMMAN (Petra) — Education Minister Abdullah Al Nsour Tuesday approved the new organisational structure for Greater Amman Education Department, under which the department will be divided into three educational zones, each one being responsible for a specific number of schools and educational institutions.

Under the new organisational structure a new department has been created for the first time to take exclusive responsibility for the private sector educational institutions.

Dr. Nsour appointed Mohammad Bani Hani as director of education for the first zone; Hussein Kokash as director of education for the second zone and Khalid Al Sheikh as director of education for the third zone, which will be totally concerned with the private educational institutions affairs.

The new organisational structure, which was prompted by the increase in the educational institutions in the area, aims at providing all administrative and technical



Abdullah Nsour

resources needed to improve the educational process.

The organisational structure will enhance the educational supervision scheme and will help facilitate follow up on the educational process in all the department's schools, which almost includes one third of the teachers and students in Jordan.

The Ministry of Educational had earlier formed a special committee to study the educational situation in the Greater Amman Education Department in light of the significant increase in the number of schools, teachers and students.

The committee had come to the conclusion that schools in Greater Amman Education Department should be divided between the two newly created zones, taking into consideration the teacher's and students' comfort and proximity of areas served by the two zones.

The Greater Amman Education Department's first zone includes 195 schools, attended by 112,538 students and manned by 4,630 teachers. The second zone includes 201 schools attended by 93,061 students and staffed by 4,532 teachers while the third zone includes 477 privately owned educational institutions attended by 60,284 students and staffed by 3,641 teachers, in addition to 80 cultural centres attended by 8,042 students and staffed by 217 teachers.

## ACC civil aviation teams end talks on integration of airlines

AMMAN (J.T.) — Heads of civil aviation authorities in the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) countries have ended a two-day meeting in Baghdad by issuing a set of recommendations designed to bring about integration among their airlines and boost cooperation in civil aviation.

Mr. Ali Ghandour, Royal Jordanian chairman and chief executive officer, who attended the meetings, said upon returning here Tuesday that the four countries recommended unifying laws and regulations governing civil aviation in Jordan, Iraq, North Yemen and Egypt, step up technical, economic and trade coop-

eration among their national airlines and take steps to implement joint plans for the future.

Ghandour said that the recommendations will be submitted to the ACC Higher Committee meeting which will convene in Sanaa, North Yemen in September before practical steps for their implementation can be taken.

The meeting in Baghdad, Ghandour noted, was in implementation of a resolution taken by the leaders of the ACC countries at their Alexandria summit last month.

The two-day talks covered formalities related to passports, customs services and other duties

connected with air travel between the four states and a proposal for the creation of a joint airline.

In March, the ACC countries agreed to open their airspace for each other and to consider travel between them as domestic flights. So far this has not been implemented and it was thought that the ACC Higher Committee will have to endorse this step at the Sanaa meeting.

Jordan's delegation to the Baghdad meeting was led by Civil Aviation Authority Director General Mahmoud Balqez. It grouped officials from Royal Jordanian and the Civil Aviation Authority.

## NMC students to perform at Jerash

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Noor Al Hussein Foundation's (NHF) National Music Conservatory (NMC) will give two performances at the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts this year, which will take place during the period July 5 to July 20, 1989.

The conservatory will give its first performance on the opening day of the festival, Wednesday, at 7:30 p.m., and the second will be on Sunday July 16, at 7:30. The two performances will be held at the Artimis Theatre.

The conservatory programme will be divided into three main sections. The first section will be presented by the conservatory's students of the Arabic Musical Instruments.

The players will present Samai, doulah, takaseem, Muwashshah

and a national song. This section consists of four kanoun, four oud and one Nai players.

The performance of the second section will be presented by the wind instrument group which is composed of 20 male and female students. This group will perform four international pieces of music which will include the Andante Movement of the Surprise Symphony by Haydey.

The third section will be performed by the string instrument group consisting of beginners under the age of four who will present small pieces of music. This section also includes a string instrument orchestra composed of 18 players performing for 20 minutes light classical pieces of music.

The conservatory was inaugurated in October 1986 by Her Majesty Queen Noor. It is one of the NHF projects with the aim of developing a national music programme to Jordan and hence develop a professional quality youth orchestra, whose members could go on to form a Jordanian symphony orchestra.

The conservatory started to offer instructions to only 45 students in its first year and now, in its third year the student body increased to 162.

The conservatory students have performed at the Jerash Festival for three consecutive years since its establishment and have made special appearances for a number of functions in Amman. They also attended a music camp which was held in the summer of 1988.

## Khayyat arrives in S. Arabia

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat has arrived in Saudi Arabia to head Jordan's official government mission to this year's pilgrimage season.

Khayyat, who is accompanied by Ministry officials, will meet with his counterparts from Arab and Islamic countries to discuss religious affairs and ways of promoting cooperation in religion-related affairs.

As the minister arrived, Ministry officials reported that all Jordanian pilgrims who had arrived in the holy places were in good health and there was not a single report about any illness among them.

The ministry's Secretary



Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat

General, Ahmad Hilayel, said that physicians have been assigned the duty of looking after

the pilgrims throughout the holy pilgrimage which ends by July 13. Hilayel said that most of the pilgrims have now arrived and the rest, including those arriving by air, will arrive within the next two days.

Nearly 15,000 Jordanians are performing this year's pilgrimage rites to Mecca and Medina and they all benefit from the ministry's services and those provided by the customs officials at the border posts as well as by the Public Security Department (PSD), Hilayel noted.

He said that the Health Ministry's various centres has provided vaccination services to the pilgrims and providing health officials to offer medical services.

## EC to help boost Jordan's dairy herd

AMMAN (J.T.) — The European Community (EC) in Brussels has given its go-ahead for a grant of European Currency Units (ECU) 500,000 (approximately JD 282,300) to be channelled through the Ministry of Agriculture to improve support services for cattle breeding in Jordan, according to a press release received in Amman Tuesday.

The grant is drawn from the Jordan-EC cooperation agreement's third financial protocol, which lays particular emphasis on assisting the national effort to strengthen the agricultural sector.

The funds will be used to mount a campaign to provide high quality artificial insemination for beef and dairy cattle, and to upgrade reproductive diseases control and monitoring, the press release said.

Jordan's total cattle population — stable over the last 10 years at

around 30,000 heads — has seen a steady increase in the proportion of Friesian dairy cows, which today make up 60 per cent of the herd.

This trend will continue due to the higher reproduction and milk production levels of the Friesian cows, and it is expected that in the future, with the improvement of the cattle raising environment and a preference for local milk, milk products and local meat, the number of cattle will increase.

Artificial insemination (AI), practiced in Jordan since 1960, is carried out by Ministry of Agriculture vets through eight insemination offices.

In 1988 over 5,000 inseminations were conducted using frozen semen from Europe. The results have been favourable, with a conception rate of 80 per cent recorded. But the distribu-

tion of semen is hampered by a lack of liquid nitrogen storage facilities, properly equipped vehicles, training in AI techniques and in reproductive disease control methods and monitoring.

The EC project will address these particular issues, the press release said.

The two-year support services project is expected to improve cattle quality and numbers as well as milk yields, resulting in increased beef and dairy production.

Beneficiaries will be concentrated amongst cattle farmers in the western parts of Jordan where feed is more readily available as part of crop production.

The EC is presently assisting the Jordan Cooperative Organisation to the tune of ECU 1.5 million for the establishment of five training and one breeding centre for Awassi sheep.

## JIEC begins expansion of Sahab Industrial City

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) Tuesday announced that it is expanding the present Sahab Industrial City (SIC) with the purpose of absorbing more industrial projects and businesses.

The announcement was made by JIEC's Director General Fayez Suheimat upon the signing of an agreement with a local firm to build few factories on 18,000 square metres of land to be added to the SIC's area, south east of Amman.

Suheimat said that the decision for expansion was taken in view of the overwhelming number of requests the JIEC received to set

up new businesses.

All the premises set up in the first and second phases within the SIC perimeter have been occupied and the JIEC has received applications to set up 70 new industrial projects in the past 10 months, Suheimat said.

He said that applications came from expatriates and Jordanians living in the country who wished to set up projects in cooperation with Arab and foreign companies.

The SIC, which was established in 1980, provides facilities for investors, infrastructure services and utilities, and has a vocational training centre set up with the help of the European Community to turn out skilled workers for the

industrial projects.

"Since the government issued its economic measures last August, there has been a noticeable increase in the demand to set up industrial businesses in the country," Suheimat noted.

In February this year, Suheimat announced that there was no room left at SIC for further projects and that a new industrial city is being launched in the northern city of Irbid.

He said that the SIC now has 140 industries with a overall capital of JD 67 million, providing jobs for 4,000 people.

In 1988, the SIC witnessed the start of 57 industries against six in 1982. This prompted the JIEC to embark on the second stage which is now also full, Suheimat noted.

He said that different products ranging from electrical appliances and medical to processed foodstuffs and furniture are manufactured at the SIC.



Denis Bauchard

## New French envoy arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mr. Denis Bauchard, who was appointed ambassador to Jordan to replace Mr. Patrick Leclercq, has arrived in Amman on June 29.

Born in 1936, Bauchard has a Bachelor of Law degree and is a graduate of the Institute of Political Studies. A former student of the National School for Civil Service, Bauchard was posted in Beirut (financial attaché for Near East and Middle East from 1966 to 1968) and in New York (financial counsellor at the U.N. French mission from 1978 to 1982).

He has been a special assistant to the Minister of Economy and Finance (1974-1976) and deputy assistant Secretary of the Treasury (1976). He was recently in charge, as assistant secretary of the Trade and Finance Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## Eid Al Adha falls on June 13

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mubailan announced that Tuesday, June 4 was the first day of Thul Hijja, and accordingly Thursday, 10th Thul Hijja, corresponding to June 13 will be the first day of Eid Al Adha (the Feast of Sacrifice). In a statement issued Tuesday Mubailan congratulated His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and the Royal Hashemite family, in addition to both the Arab and Islamic Worlds on this occasion.



Sheikh Mohammad Mubailan

## Khazraji appointed consultant for national population committee

AMMAN (Petra; J.T.) — The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has appointed Dr. Majid Khazraji as a consultant for the National Population Committee in Jordan to help it carry out population projects.

The committee, which is headquartered at the Queen Alia Jordan Social Welfare Fund (QAF), is trying to set up a national population strategy whose objectives are in conformity with the national development aspirations.

Khazraji's appointment came in implementation of an agree-

ment between QAF and the UNFPA to help the National Population Committee carry out its programmes.

The committee, which was formed in the Kingdom in 1973, aims at defining and diagnosing Jordan's population problems for working out a long-term national population strategy that can cope with the Kingdom's economic development.

Khazraji has now taken up his post at the QAF headquarters, a few days before the International Population Day on July 10, which is observed annually by Jordan along with the rest of the world.

## SHOCHIKU (SKD) OF JAPAN PERFORMS AT THE JERASH FESTIVAL 1989



SKD: Japan's premier revue troupes

A variety of classical Japanese dances:

Kabuki dance and folkloric dances from all over Japan.

Two hours of romantic and colourful excitement!

SKD has performed in Japan, USA, Europe and

many other places in the world.

Wednesday, July 5, 1989 at 9:30 - 11:30 p.m.

Thursday, July 6, 1989 at 9:30 - 11:30 p.m.

at the South Theatre, Jerash



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab daily, published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Handle with care

AT A TIME when Algeria has taken an historic step toward multi-party democracy, Sudan has made a dramatic decision in the wake of its military coup to abolish all political parties, which were lately blamed for the malaise, suffering and indecision in the country. The fate of political parties in the Arab World, as elsewhere in the developing countries, is always in jeopardy as long as the formation of such parties is not based on solid foundations. This phenomenon is of particular interest and relevancy to Jordan in view of the decision to hold general elections in the country before the end of this year.

Many prospective Jordanian voters are already raising the issue about the need to establish political parties in order to give the anticipated elections more credence. At the same time Jordan's best interests calls for prudence and caution in treading this new democratic path lest we also fall victim to the phenomenon of ebb and flow in multi-party democracy that so many developing countries have experienced. It is, therefore, much better to move slowly and surely in the direction of multi-party system of democracy than to take a giant leap forward that is fraught with danger and the probability of major setbacks and reversals.

There is no doubt that elections and an operational parliamentary system call for the creation of political parties. In this context, the fundamental issue will always remain: What kind and how many? In determining the kind of parties that should be promoted one must always keep in mind that such parties should emanate from the country itself and have the interest of the country and the Jordanian people at heart. For example, there is no doubt that any party which has allegiance to interests outside the country must be regarded as hostile and therefore illegal.

Likewise, the number of parties that should be allowed is very critical. No one in his right mind desires a proliferation of political parties that are likely to disrupt the nation's cohesion, particularly if their nature is unconstitutional. It would be wise to start the process of political parties with two parties that could enjoy maximum consensus from the electorate. It is damaging to the welfare and future of democracy to tolerate splinter parties that could further exacerbate the unity of the people.

Having said that, the paramount objective must always be the ability to foster and promote honest differences of opinion that are motivated by a sincere desire to offer alternative views on how to best serve the country. The country must work diligently to create a culture for varied views and opinions in which one shade of opinion would not treat the opposing opinions as treacherous. Last but not least, one must keep in mind that people can only reach the stage of responsible democracy through experience. We are glad that the country is picking up where it has left off in the development of a viable and operational parliamentary democracy.

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

IN its editorial Tuesday Al Ra'i Arabic daily commented on King Hussein's two days of tours of military positions and his meetings with the troops and their commanders. The paper said that the King is keen on following closely the development of the Armed Forces and their training programmes. His addresses to the troops in the training fields and his encouragement for them to double their efforts to defend the Arab homeland are part of his ongoing endeavour to maintain a solid front in the face of external dangers, the paper noted. It said that King Hussein has stressed the importance of protecting the national soil and the need to offer sacrifice along the longest confrontation lines with the Israeli enemy. Defending the motherland and backing the Palestinian people's effort to achieve freedom is a national duty as handed down to Jordan from the leaders of the Great Arab Revolt who led the way for the Arab Nation's freedom and unity, the paper added. It said that the King's meetings with his troops are bound to infuse further enthusiasm in the men and encourage them to exert strenuous efforts in their training and be prepared for any eventuality.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily describes Moscow's attempts to solve the Lebanese problem as very wise and a step in the right direction. Mahmoud Rimawi says that Gorbachev's visit to Paris starting Tuesday is bound to be exploited for discussing major world issues; and the Lebanese problem is most likely to be discussed with the French president since it is a real cause of tension in the Middle East area. The writer says that the United States had tried its hand and failed in finding a solution, largely because it does not support the idea of Israeli troops' withdrawal from southern Lebanon, something which Moscow insists on being achieved as part of a package deal to end the crisis. The writer says that Gorbachev and Mitterrand are most likely to discuss the Lebanese question, especially in the wake of a visit to Moscow by an Arab League mediation committee which sought Soviet assistance in ending the problem. Rimawi also notes that the Arabs have succeeded in involving friendly nations like the Soviet Union and France in real attempts to find an end to the ordeal of the Lebanese people.

Al Dustour daily commented on a statement by an Israeli military intelligence report which has said that it was not possible for the Israeli army to put an end to the ongoing intifada in the occupied Arab territories. The paper noted that despite this report Israeli politicians are maintaining an iron fist policy against the Palestinian people and resorting to new means and new methods in terrorism in an attempt to stifle the spirit of the Palestinian resistance. The paper noted that the fact that the U.N. Security Council has held several meetings to discuss the situation reflects the international community's total rejection of the criminal methods and the atrocities committed in the occupied lands. But, it said, that the politicians in Tel Aviv are turning a deaf ear to all the protests and all the reports, and they are going ahead with their evil plans to subdue the Palestinians and end their revolt.

## ECOLIGHT

# Dinar vs. dollar — three markets, five rates

By Jawad Ammari

THE governor of the Central Bank of Jordan last Thursday declared that as of July 1 the bank would intervene in the market to stabilise the Jordan dinar. Mohammad Sa'id Al Nabulsi said the bank will siphon some of the excess demand in the market for U.S. dollars in order to prevent the escalation of the dollar value vis-a-vis the dinar.

The task of stabilising is not easy. There are three markets for the Jordan dinar with five different prices. Three of the prices are effective, and two exist only on paper.

The three geographical markets in which dinars and dollars are being exchanged are Jordan, the occupied territories, and the Gulf. Each has its own supply and demand conditions, but they all interact after a two to three-day long, depending on the volume of exchange and the speed at which information travels.

In the occupied territories, the exchange rate varies up and down depending on the mood of the dinar holders. People there used to hold dinars as the better currency. It served them as a source of value. When they read that their hard-earned savings could be subjected to further depreciation, they try to

hedge by buying dollars. Moreover, the Israeli authorities, who used to accumulate dinars as a "hard currency" in comparison with theirs, are now dumping Jordan dinars.

Jordanian expatriates holding dinars in the Gulf or in Jordan are not buying more dinars here. They are either spending their deposits with Jordanian banks, or buying dinars in the Gulf at tempting rates. As long as the official rate in Jordan is below the dollar rate in the Gulf, they will certainly buy their dinars outside Jordan.

In Jordan, there are three prevailing rates. There is the official rate, which the Central Bank declares everyday in accordance with a given basket of currencies. This means that the JD-dollar rate is determined exogenously — independent of supply and demand conditions in the country. The second rate is what the banking system is charging for the dollars they sell. Since banks are willing to buy only at the Central Bank price and sell at the official price plus certain charges, they will attract only dollar buyers, not sellers. Thus, they do not have many dollars to sell. Therefore, the two prices of the Central Bank and the banking

system exist only in name. They do not represent actual market rates.

The real dollar market is the unofficial one, where buyers and sellers of dollars make deals directly without the banks' intermediation. The demand for dollars in this market is at present for transactional purposes, not for speculation. People want the dollars to use them. This demand is in effect a residual demand, because buyers resort to it only after they fail to get their dollars from banks at the cheaper rates.

The step taken by the Central Bank, therefore, is in the right direction. It is intended to enliven the commercial banks' dollar market and ease the pressure on the unofficial one. If successful, this step will convince people with dollars to sell them to banks and those abroad may stop selling JDs. Things however may not be that easy.

Unless the Central Bank finds ways and means to replenish its dollar assets to back its intervention policy, the whole situation may be worsened. Yet, both the governor and the minister of finance seem to be confident that dollars will be coming. If this is the case, there is room for cautious optimism.

## As Jordan prepares for parliamentary election:

# Does the law conform with the Constitution?

By Najwa Najjar and Rania Atalla

Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — As Jordan slowly gears up for the resumption of parliamentary life, citizens look with cautious optimism to the first general elections in 22 years — expected to take place before the end of the year — as a reopening of one of the main venues of popular participation. Jordanians, who over the past two decades experienced only a brief spell of four-years of parliamentary life, are eager for a full return to parliamentary representation that would enable them to exercise their right to government.

Aspirations of Jordanians who were under the age of 18 when the last general elections were held in 1967, or those who are now in their 20s and have never had the chance to vote, remain focused on how they could participate in the country's affairs and on who represents their fears, concerns and demands in the Kingdom's decision-making process.

One Jordanian citizen summed up the national feeling. "Elections are a national and constitutional necessity whereby the people, through their elected representatives, can ensure that their concerns and problems as well as their aspirations reach the authorities, and that they are able to exercise their right to oversee the government and hold it accountable for its actions."

Little doubt exists among Jordanians that their right to participate in the Kingdom's decision-making process is clearly guaranteed in the Constitution.

"The nation is the source of authorities," reads article 24 of the 1952 Constitution, which vests the Kingdom's legislative power in both the King and bicameral parliament — the appointed Upper House (Senate) and the elected Lower House of representatives.

Nonetheless, ex-parliamentarians and lawyers say this constitutional right has been overshadowed by the 1986 election law. A number of its main provisions, they contend, violate the Constitution.

Amendments considered

While amendments to the law

are being studied by a legal committee of the Ministry of Interior, debate among ex-parliamentarians and lawyers remains focused on what they see as unproportional representation of citizens in some constituencies, inconsistency in constituency divisions, and the banning of candidates belonging to "illegal" political parties.

The 1986 law, which has not been tried out, is based on the 1960 election law with a few amendments which increased the House number of seats to 142, equally divided between the East and West Banks, and allocated one seat for each of the 11 Palestinian refugee camps in the East Bank.

The law was further amended by the government of Zaid Al Rifai in April this year. The amendments, which were passed in the absence of Parliament, reduced the number of seats to 72, abolishing West Bank representation in view of Jordan's decision to dismantle legal and administrative ties with the occupied territory in July 1988.

Further amendments to the law being considered will probably involve increasing the number of seats in certain areas, most notably, Amman, lowering of the voting age to 18 and doing away with the mandatory voting identification card.

The committee is also looking into the possibility of widening the constituencies whereby each of the Kingdom's eight governorates forms a separate constituency, and modifying candidacy eligibility conditions which, in their present form, prevent any individual belonging to an "illegal" political party from running for the elections.

The contentions that the representation system is unproportional and the calls for political parties and slates in elections are not necessarily shared by all ex-parliamentarians. Many of them say that the system in place in Jordan is the right one for the Kingdom and find little need for widening the constituencies or for allowing for political parties, per se, to take part in the election process.

However, those who agreed to talk to the Jordan Times on the record strongly disagreed, and raised questions over many aspects of the provisions of the election law.

They contend that the distribution of constituencies is not based on pure demographic factors, but rather on sectarian, racial and tribal considerations, which, they say, violate the Constitution.

### Constituencies

"The division of constituencies does not reflect the importance of political representation of the people, but furthers the interest of certain sides," according to former parliamentarian Abdullah Akayleh.

The Irbid Governorate, for example, is divided into six districts with a total number of 18 seats: two for the district of Beni Kanana, one for the district of Al Quora, one for the North Ghor district, two for the Jerash district, three for the Ajloun district and eight for Irbid city.

According to Akayleh, these smaller divisions allow for the continued domination of the political scene by tribal, sectarian, and ethnic considerations in elections at a sub-district level in the governorate.

Ratib Al Juncidi, a leading lawyer, supports Akayleh's view and says that one of the main pillars of parliamentary representation as stipulated in the

Constitution calls on a parliamentarian to represent the whole nation rather than the interest of one voter or a group of voters.

The individual electoral system presently in place violates this principle, he says, "since nominees run only in their constituency, they are concerned primarily with the interest of the people they represent, and not with the interest of the nation as a whole." In this context, he says, having one list for the whole Kingdom would eliminate the problem. If that is not possible, constituencies should be drawn according to demographic features of the eight governorates.

Many others also believe that the number of seats allocated to some constituencies are not proportional to the number of inhabitants in those areas.

Another renowned lawyer, Ibrahim Bakr, argues that the principle of equality in the Constitution has not been adhered to the distribution of parliamentary seats.

"The number of parliamentary seats allocated to Amman and Zarka is not proportional to the population density in these two governorates," says Bakr.

The governorate of Amman, which, according to 1986/1987 Department of Statistics figures, has a population of 1,203,000, has been allocated 19 seats while the city of Amman alone, with a population of 923,870, has been allocated seven seats.

According to Juncidi, this means that one member of parliament represents every 130,000 people inside Amman while every 27,000 people are represented by one member in areas outside the capital.

The Karak Governorate with a population of 124,220 has nine seats and the Ma'an Governorate with a population of 101,000 has been allocated five seats.

Both Bakr and Juncidi stress that seat distribution in some areas of the Kingdom should be revised.

### Political parties

The strongest point of contention revolves around the Article 18H of the Electoral Law which prevents any candidate belonging to an "illegal political party" to run for elections. The article defines an "illegal" political party as any party or grouping with principles, aims and goals contradicting

articles of the Constitution.

The Constitution grants Jordanians the right to establish political parties on condition that their goals be legitimate, their means peaceful and their charter not violate the eternal law.

However, according to ex-parliamentarian Fom Karak Rhyall, Al Nawayseh, the security apparatus remains the deciding factor on what constitutes an illegal party.

"Only those who have obtained a certificate of good conduct from the security apparatus — candidates approved by the government — will be able to run," Nawayseh says.

Since the constitution does not prohibit the formation of political parties, the government's right to refuse an application for the establishment of a political party without being contested in a higher court of justice "violates the right guaranteed by Article 142 of the Constitution to establish a political party," according to Bakr.

Former deputy Yousef Atham agrees. "Let it be up to the people to decide who does or does not represent them, regardless of what a deputy's ideology is," Atham says.

## '1992 Europe — necessity, not luxury'

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Americans make a mistake to think of the "Europe 1992" concept as merely a drive for a single integrated market, better able to compete with Japan and the United States because it will have dropped internal barriers to trade.

After talking to French, English, German, Dutch, Italian and other Europeans in the past few weeks it becomes clearer that for some of its ardent advocates, Europe 1992 is also a crusade for the transformation of Europe into a single cultural and political entity.

Given national pride and conceits, a "transnational European culture" will be years away — if it ever happens. But those dedicated to the 1992 concept think that European unity must go beyond just the "single market."

Helmuth Söhler, chief executive

officer of Henkel, a Düsseldorf chemicals manufacturer, put it this way: "This business of Europe is more than business. Literally translated from the old Greek, Europe means 'far-looking.' So let's not be short-sighted. Europe must have a solid economic base, and the prospects for this are good. It must also have a cultural, social and political perspective."

Jean-Louis Beffa, boss of the French conglomerate Saint-Gobain, sees the transcultural urgency in terms of people. Instead of having various offices scattered around Europe staffed with people of differing nationalities, he envisioned a headquarters based on a truly Europe-wide intermixing. That, he thinks, would shift Saint-Gobain management from a French to a European focus.

Söhler notes that as cultural unity is sought, some differences

inevitably will remain: "Spaniards will stay Spaniards and Germans, Germans. German co-determination," the shared union-management relationship, "is not an export item; German training methods might be. We Europeans have entered a continuous learning process. For this we need the right attitudes: openness, diligence, flexibility."

The biggest pan-European of them all is Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission. His ultimate goals include a single European currency and monetary policy run by a single European central bank — plus a European

social charter with Europe-wide rules on collective bargaining and union participation in management. All this will not come easily.

Still, Europe today is booming and confident, partly because of a flood of pre-92 foreign investment. Most political experts believe the single-market concept will succeed. As Sir Leon Brittan, vice president of the EC Commission, put it at a conference in Madrid: "The single European market is not a luxury, it is a necessity." —The Washington Post.

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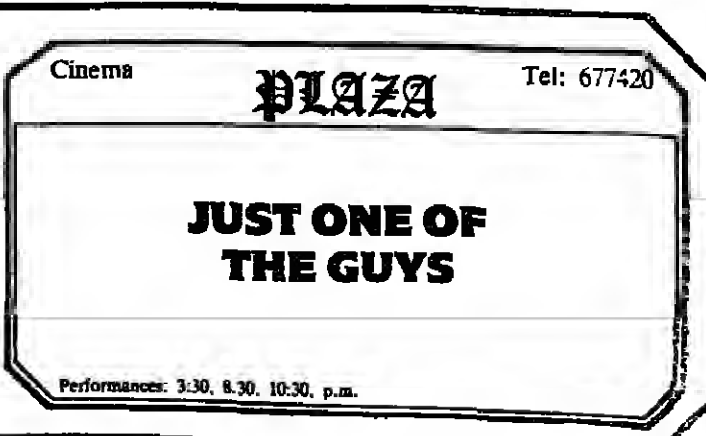
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# World Bank sees low savings as main prosperity hindrance

WASHINGTON (AP) — More savings is what the planet needs to bring more prosperity, the World Bank said Tuesday in its review of overall development.

The World Bank is the largest source of aid for Third World countries, lending more than \$21 billion in the past 12 months.

"The fundamental problem is a shortage of world saving," said Stanley Fischer, one of the bank's vice presidents and its chief economist.

"We focus very much in economics on the U.S. budget deficit, but that's only one aspect of the shortage of world saving — we estimate it uses about eight per cent of total saving," he noted.

Fischer, born in what is now Zambia, is a U.S. citizen.

Because people in the United States do not save enough to meet the borrowing needs of both government and business, the U.S. government has to borrow from the savings of other countries. The U.S. government's demand for money helps keep interest rates high.

Eliminating the U.S. deficit entirely would not be enough to get the rates as far down as he wants to see, Fischer added. He went

on to say that countries all over the world need to encourage saving.

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) finds that of 19 major countries, Britons, Finns, Dutch, Norwegians and Swedes save less than U.S. households did last year. Japanese, West Germans, French, Swiss, Belgians, Spaniards and Italians saved a lot more.

Bill Brannigan, a spokesman for the bank, said the reasoning goes this way:

Greater savings make more money available. When the supply of money increases, its price goes down. The price paid for money is called interest. Lower interest makes it easier for business to borrow for the expansion that creates more goods and more jobs.

Reducing interest rates may be the most important thing that rich countries can do for the Third World, Fischer said.

"The one percentage point rise

in the real interest rate (last year) increased the burden on the heavily indebted countries by as much as the financial resources put into the Brady plan are likely to reduce it," he said.

He said more would come out of the plan for debt reduction proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady than the \$20 to \$25 billion to be lent by official sources.

These are the bank's sister organisation the International Monetary Fund (both owned by the same 151 governments), and the government of Japan. But he said he could not give a figure for the amount that should be furnished by the commercial banks.

Brady and Barber Conable, the World Bank's president, as well as other high officials have been pressing the commercial banks to be more forthcoming.

Fischer was presenting the World Bank's 1989 "World Development Report."

It found 1988 a good year for high income countries — steady growth of production and low inflation for the sixth year in a row. It said the conditions were favourable for expansion in the Third World too, in large part because of the stability and ex-

pansion to the wealthier countries.

But the Third World had an uneven year. Countries on the eastern rim of Pacific did well.

"But in Africa and Latin America hundreds of millions of people have seen economic decline and regression rather than growth and development," the report said.

In some countries in Latin America real income is less than it was a decade ago. In some African countries it was less than it was 20 years ago," it noted.

The report calls for basic changes in policy by many Third World countries. Though Fischer spoke of the need for lower rates, the report said the past 25 years have shown that governments which allow interest rates to rise higher than other prices have had less inflation and greater and more productive investment.

He said in an interview that when interest rates are lower than other prices, the result is a "negative" interest rate that gives business people an incentive to put their money into new projects.

"The rate should be positive by two or three per cent," he said. "In this country we've had real interest rates of five per cent or more."



Mohammad Saqqaf

## Trade centres in Damascus, Amman get more attention

DAMASCUS (J.T.) — Steps for setting up a Jordanian trade centre in the Syrian capital and a Syrian trade centre in Amman to promote trade exchange were discussed here Tuesday by a joint committee preparing for the joint Jordanian-Syrian Higher Committee meeting which is scheduled for Sunday.

The establishment of the trade centres will be in implementation of a resolution taken by the Higher Committee's earlier meeting held in Amman, according to the Ministry of Industry and Trade's Secretary-General Mohammad Saqqaf who led Jordan's side in the Tuesday meeting.

He said that the joint committee's second and last day was devoted to discussing other matters related to joint projects, the setting up of trade fairs to help promote the sale of national products in the two countries and facilities to be given for each side in these respects.

The trade centres, according to Saqqaf, are bound to increase the volume of expanded trade between Syria and Jordan and contribute to pan-Arab economic integration.

The joint committee which is co-chaired by ministers of industry and trade in the two countries opened the meeting here Monday. A spokesman said that the agenda covers bilateral cooperation in trade, industry, tourism, information and agriculture in addition to progress in the work of joint ventures in land transport, energy and electricity.

Also Tuesday, Industry and Trade Minister Ziyad Inab and his Syrian counterpart Antoine Jubran visited a joint Jordanian-Syrian textile plant in the Sweidat governorate and inspected work at the plant. Both ministers made statements underlining their countries' concern to boost joint ventures. Later, they met with local government officials and visited archaeological sites in the region.

The two ministers Monday led their countries' respective teams to the joint committee talks in Damascus.

## EC inflation rises to 5.4%

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — The EC's 12-month inflation rate was 5.4 per cent in May, up from 5.3 per cent in April and 3.2 per cent in May last year, the EC statistical bureau Eurostat has announced.

The EC's monthly consumer price index rose 0.3 per cent in May, down from a 0.8 per cent in April, Eurostat said.

Inflation over the last 12 months for the United States and Japan has been 5.3 per cent and 2.9 per cent respectively, Eurostat said.

The Eurostat price index, which uses 1985 as a base of 100, stood at a provisional 116.0 at the end of May.

In May, EC inflation was highest in Denmark, at 0.7 per cent.

Prices rose 0.6 per cent in Britain, 0.4 per cent in France, Italy, and Luxembourg, 0.3 per cent in Greece, 0.2 per cent in West Germany and Portugal, 0.1 per cent in Belgium and Spain and did not increase in the Netherlands.

Prices rose one per cent in Ireland over a three-month period, Eurostat said.

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# 'Third oil crisis' lurks in the horizon, says researcher

This is the first of a two-part article

By Ghadeer Taber  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — At a time when "glut" is the key word in the international oil market, it would seem ludicrous to suggest that there could be an acute oil shortage in the world in six years' time. Yet, that is precisely what a recent analysis predicts, based on an in-depth study of the global oil supply-demand picture, the superpowers' oil needs in the 1990s and efforts to devise alternative sources of energy.

The predicted crisis could also be a significant factor in shaping political developments in the Middle East since three Arab countries would be controlling the biggest chunk of the world oil supply in 1995, according to Dr. Mahmoud Salameh, a World Bank consultant based in London.

In a dissertation entitled "Is a third oil crisis inevitable?", which he discussed in an interview with the Jordan Times, Salameh argues that the oil crises of 1973 and 1979 were "price shocks based on panic" rather than an actual shortage of the commodity. His assertion is that the problem of 1995 will be a direct result of actual shortages has strong support as far back as 1974 in the twelfth congress of the World Energy Conference which predicted the exhaustion of oil resources before that of all other depletable energy reserves.

Salameh takes it a step further and says the 1995 oil shortage can only be plugged by Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) states, particularly Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq, which collectively account for about 43 per cent of the world's proven oil reserves and 80 per cent of proven OPEC reserves.

The seriousness and magnitude of this "impending crisis," Salameh says, "will mainly depend on the availability of oil supplies from oil-producing Arab states, the ability of Western industrialised countries and Japan to resurrect the various synthetic oil projects... and also their ability to enforce conservation programmes and accelerate the development of alternative energy sources."

One of the primary themes of Salameh's theory is that the Middle East conflict and the "third oil crisis" are inextricably linked; as long as the conflict remains unresolved, it will figure prominently in determining the reliability of oil supplies from the Gulf. Further, the crisis will give the three Arab countries considerable economic clout, and by extension, a strong voice in the shaping of the Middle East political scene.

"As long as the bulk of oil supplies from the Gulf will come from Arab producers, and as long as the Palestinian issue is not settled, the continuity of oil supplies cannot be relied upon. This unreliability will be instrumental in precipitating the third oil crisis," asserts the Jordanian researcher.

## Economic factors

The main economic factors that the World Bank consultant cites as instrumental in bringing about such a scenario in 1995 are:

— The world economy is currently in a recovery cycle which will lead to a

resumption of growth in oil demand. The level of oil demand is estimated to grow by 19 per cent — 375 million tonnes — over the 1983 level of 2,744 million tonnes a year.

While the share of Western industrialised countries and Japan in global oil consumption will fall by 9.5 per cent — from 57 per cent in 1983 to 47.5 per cent in 2000 — "there will be a higher demand in the developing countries where consumption will increase by 67 per cent during the same period," he says.

In addition, "in the centrally planned economies (of the Soviet Union, China and the Eastern Bloc), the demand will rise by 26 per cent." This growth is incompatible with the production capacities, present and planned, as well as the proven reserves of non-OPEC oil-producing countries, according to Salameh.

The new and potential oil resources of China, Mexico, the North Sea and Alaska will not be able to satisfy the world oil demand without a major production increase — as much as 70 per cent — by OPEC members.

Salameh warns that North Sea oil reserves are quickly running out and Britain will have ceased to be a net exporter of oil by the year 2000.

Finally, the glut in the oil market lured many Western countries into a false sense of energy security and prompted them to abandon or scale down their quest to develop alternative sources of energy. "Even if some revolutionary new energy alternatives were to be discovered tomorrow, it will take up to 30 years, if not longer, to phase out existing oil-burning technology and massive capital investment in oil supply systems," according to Salameh.

## Political currents

Turning to the political implications of the predicted crisis, Salameh draws from the idea that economic power breeds political power. He expects that the economic-political prowess of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq — the "three of the oil equation in 1995" — will be used to influence the intrigues of Middle East political games.

Among the factors that will help make oil a highly political instrument to the Arab hands are:

— The strategic location of the Gulf oil producers and their oil reserves make them a possible flash point for superpower confrontations.

— Any serious shortfall in oil supply from the Gulf will result in a real crisis in the international consumer market as early as 1990.

— The "potentially explosive" Arab-Israeli conflict could pose a serious threat to oil supplies from the Gulf on several counts, the dominance of OPEC by its Arab members, increased possibilities of a Middle Eastern war as a result of lack of progress towards settling the conflict, and escalated Palestinian and Arab "militancy" which could make the

oilfields of the Gulf vulnerable to acts of sabotage.

Salameh contends that the Arab countries may be reluctant to make any extensive use of the "weapon" because of their desire not to bring about any disruption in international economies in which they themselves

have vested interests. By design or conscience, Salameh downplays the possibility of direct or by-pass superpower energy intervention in the affairs of Middle Eastern countries. The oil "bottleneck" is threatened, it would appear that Salameh shares the belief of many other experts that Arab oil producers "have learned from past experiences and will remain themselves from giving any access to the superpowers to long-term."

However, Salameh writes at the dissertation: "Faced with a lack of progress towards settling the Palestinian problem, the temptation would be irresistible for the Arab states to use oil as a political instrument. These would be the first of the world's major consumers can do about it because if the Arab oil producers do not use the oil weapon, then acts of sabotage... could not be ruled out. It is only through an equitable settlement... would such a threat to oil supplies be eliminated."

## Lessons from history

The hypothesis of the "third oil crisis," which, according to Salameh, will also bring about sweeping political, economic and social changes, relies heavily on evidence from the first two crises the world experienced. In 1973, Salameh says, the Arab oil-producing countries imposed an embargo on exports to the United States and some Western European countries although there were no shortages. The shock as well as "the novelty of this political action" led to very high oil prices which in turn led to a depression in Western economies. He estimates that it cost the Western industrialised world an additional \$25 billion in oil bills.

The 1979 oil crisis was also due to political upheavals; this time in Iran. The developments in post-revolutionary Iran led first to a complete stoppage of exports and even after resuming exports, the country's original six million barrels per day (bpd) capacity was cut in half.

It is easy to see the clout the Gulf oil producers wielded in the first two crises. Intentional or not, their actions in the oil market have had far-reaching effects. Salameh augments his theory further by referring to a statement made by former American energy secretary James Schlesinger:

"The Americans have not taken the Saudis and Arabs seriously because of the widespread belief that the current oil glut is going to be around forever, and consequently we do not have to take them seriously. Much of this view is encouraged by the American-Jewish lobby and they are quite mistaken. They are pooling the return of the general oil problem. It helps them short-term in what they want to do. They do not realise that the more we pool-pool the oil problem today, the greater it's going to be in the 1990s, and the greater therefore will be the bargaining power they will have to contend with on behalf of Israel."

Schlesinger "hit the nail on the head," according to Salameh. "What he said, and I fully agree with it, is that the Arabs will not actually have to use their oil power in 1995. They will only have to hint at using their power and they will get what they want."

# Asian bank warns of declining manpower need in Middle East

MANILA (R) — Reduced demand in the Middle East for additional manpower will face Asia's labour-exporting countries with a major challenge over the next decade, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) warned in a report released Tuesday.

It said that Asia's labour exporters earned a total of \$8 to \$9 billion a year in workers' remittances in the 1980s, acting as a major source of foreign exchange for many poorer countries.

The Manila-based bank said in its 1989 Asian Development Outlook that reduced oil income may result in a substantial fall in demand for labour in the Middle East where there are currently between two and three million Asian workers.

Most are young, male and semi-skilled. Many were unemployed before they got jobs in the Middle East and came from seven main labour-exporting countries

in Asia — Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, South Korea, the Philippines and Thailand.

But the ADB forecast that the future pattern of demand was likely to shift in favour of higher skill, white collar jobs as Middle East countries moved from building infrastructure like roads and airports to industrial development.

"Consequently the demand for unskilled workers will gradually decline. Indeed this has already begun to happen," it noted.

"As this proceeds further, the Asian labour-exporting countries will have to undertake a good deal of adjustment in their economies, in addition to the sizeable investment required to provide employment for these returnees," the report said.

"This will constitute an important economic challenge during the late 1980s and the 1990s for

many of these countries," it added.

"To absorb all these returnees will require not only faster growth for these economies but also appropriate employment and technology policies that will open up greater job opportunities," it stressed.

It said that with the rise of oil prices, the annual flow of workers from Asia to the Middle East shot up to two million in 1982 from 140,000 in 1976, but had since declined.

The bank said that for many countries, remittances were a major source of foreign exchange.

The export of labour has helped develop the economies of many poorer Asian countries, it added. It helped provide the financial resources to create jobs at home, while limiting the size of the domestic workforce and easing unemployment.

## Seminar on investments in Jordan opens tomorrow

AMMAN (J.T.) — A one-day seminar on economic investments in Jordan will be held at the Royal Cultural Centre here Thursday under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Senior officials and representatives of the private and public economic sectors and observers from financial institutions as well as a group of expatriates and investors will attend the meeting.

The seminar comes on the eve of the fifth Jordanian Expatriates Conference which is due to open here Saturday under Royal patronage. The coming conference will discuss economic development and expatriates' investments in their homeland among other important issues.

# Coffee prices slump to 8-year low

LONDON (R) — Coffee prices crashed Tuesday after the collapse of a 25-year-old price support pact, the latest oil in the coffin of international commodity agreements.

Coffee for delivery in September dropped £90 (\$143) at the opening of the London market to £850 (\$1,352) a tonne, the lowest for eight years.

Before it became clear the 74-nation international coffee agreement was likely to be scrapped, prices had mostly held above £1,000 (\$1,590) a tonne.

On Monday, the International Coffee Organisation decided to suspend for two years export

quotas which had been used to regulate supplies to the oversupplied world market in guarantee stable prices for consumer countries and producers alike.

This effectively threw world coffee prices to the mercy of the free market and was taken after more than a year of negotiations had failed to bridge a gulf between Brazil, the biggest producer, and the United States, the leading consumer.

The United States, supported by producers of mild coffee varieties, wanted to be allowed to buy more mild coffee, but strong robusta coffee producers such as Brazil were worried this would

lost them market share.

Analysts have already said they expect the suspending of the pact to bring large supplies of the increasingly-popular mild Arabica coffee onto the market and to hit robusta prices harder.

There was also disagreement over producers selling coffee to countries outside the agreement — mainly East Bloc and Middle Eastern states — at cheaper rates than those paid by member countries.

Falling prices mean additional problems for the producer countries, mainly indebted African and Latin American states.

African coffee producers fear the collapse will cut their meagre foreign exchange earnings still further.

Only a few countries, such as Kenya and Tanzania, which sell the premium Arabica beans

favoured by the increasingly choosy consumers of Europe and North America, reckon they will cope.

"With the weight of coffee in the world it seems to me that a price war could break out," said Tony Wood, the director of Rwander, a private coffee-trading firm in Kigali, the capital of the small Central African state of Rwanda.

Analysts said the demise of the coffee accord leaves the rubber pact as the only commodity agreement still functioning to stabilise prices.

"The collapse of the coffee pact is yet another nail in the coffin of price-support agreements," one commodity analyst said.

A number of major industrialised countries believe prices should not be protected

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4. experience in fields of sales and management of not less than 5 years

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The Hotel Management

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## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Tuesday, July 4, 1989 Central Bank official rates					
	Buy	Sell	French franc	86.0	86.9
U.S. dollar	560.4	566.4	Japanese yen (for 100)	292.5	282.1
Pound Sterling	891.3	900.2	Dutch guilder	35.9	36.6
Deutschemark	292.5	295.4	Swiss franc	40.4	40.8
Swiss franc	340.8	344.2	Italian lira (for 100)	139.6	141.0
			Belgian franc (for 100)		

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One Sterling	1.5865/75	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.1915/25	Canadian dollar
	1.9220/27	Deutschemark
	2.1655/65	Dutch guilders
	1.6475/85	Swiss francs
	40.22/25	Belgian francs
	6.5200/50	French francs
	1391/1392	Italian lire
	141.40/50	Japanese yen
	6.5425/75	Swedish crowns
	7.0400/50	Norwegian crowns
	7.4700/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	376.75/377.15	U.S. dollars

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — The Australian share market was mixed in subdued trading ahead of the U.S. independence day holiday. The All Ordinaries index closed 3.4 points higher at 1504.5.

TOKYO — Buying ignited a few electrical shares but prices closed mixed after sluggish trade. The Nikkei index edged 46.04 points to 33,190.38.

HONG KONG — Blue chips were sharply boosted by bargain-hunters as investors became more sanguine about political news. The Hang Seng index rose 45.93 points, or 2.02 pct, to 2,316.74.

SINGAPORE — Bargain-hunting alternated with profit-taking. The Straits Times industrial index edged up 5.77 points to close at 1,303.83.

BOMBAY — Share prices finished mixed in light trading. FRANKFURT — Shares surged to a 1989 high but fell back on profit-taking. The 30-share DAX index closed up 13.34 at 1,505.67.

PARIS — Share prices showed modest gains but volume was very low.

ZURICH — The Swiss market index of leading shares rose 13.6 points to 1,666.7. Dealers said that fears about higher interest rates have faded.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## SPORTS IN BRIEF

**GREEK FANS BURN RACE TRACK** — Hundreds of angry Greek fans set fire to race track stands and betting offices in Athens Monday night after an outsider won a horse race, police said Tuesday. They said fans burned the stands and three betting offices at the Athens race track, which will be closed for two months, after the horse Liti won a 20,000-dollar race. No bets were placed on the horse. "We want our money back, the race was fixed," said Andreas Stamoulis, a fan who lost about \$3,000 in the race. Police said 15 people were arrested after the race. (R)

**BRAZIL HELD TO TIE WITH PERU** — Heavily-favored Brazil was held to a scoreless tie with Peru in Salvador and Colombia beat Venezuela 4-2 Monday in the America Cup tournament, an important test before upcoming World Cup qualifying matches. Brazil, the only three-time champion of the World Cup, controlled the game from the outset and outshot Peru 11-0 in the first half. Brazil missed two good chances when Romario just fired wide of the net early in the half and Bebeto had a blast blocked by a Peruvian defender inside the penalty area near the mid-way point. The second half, which was delayed 27 minutes when part of the stadium's lighting system failed, was also completely dominated by Brazil but the team failed to capitalize on all of its scoring opportunities. The best chances came when Branco fired a shot that flew just over the top of the net at the 10 minute mark and then late in the game when Baltazar, who substituted for Romario, had a blast saved by Peru's goalie Puziga. (AP)

**EVERY TAKES STEEPLECHASE RECORD** — Olympic champion Paul Ereng looks set to follow Peter Koeh in the world record books as the exciting Kenyans continue to dominate the European track season in Stockholm. Koeh lowered compatriot Henry Rono's 11-year-old 3,000 metres steeplechase record to eight minutes 5.35 seconds at Monday's Stockholm Grand Prix. He then told reporters he had not even trained specifically for the steeplechase this season and was confident he could run faster. In the 800 metres Ereng abandoned his usual tactic of running at the back and forced the pace from the outset, showing a world record could be in his grasp even without the now obligatory pacemaker. After the race Ereng said his change in tactics had been deliberate. He had wanted to set a fast pace and added that a world record was possible even in an Olympic final. In an interview on the eve of the meeting, Ereng said any one of a number of runners could break Briton Sebastian Coe's eight-year-old record of 1:41.73. (R)

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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## GET YOUR PRIORITIES RIGHT

Neither vulnerable. South deals.  
NORTH  
♠ A Q 5  
♥ Q 9 5  
♦ J 7 4 2  
♣ K 6 3  
EAST  
♠ 10 8 7 5 4  
♥ K 8 4 2  
♦ Q 10 9 6  
♣ J 9 7 2

South West North East  
2 NT Pass 6 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♠  
Test your play technique, cover up the East and West hands and decide how you would play six or rump after a spade lead.

With 12 high-card points, North should jump to 6 NT regardless of whether your range is 21-23 or 22-24. There are enough assets in the combined holding to make small slam a reasonable proposition, but a grand slam would be distinctly against the odds.

After a spade lead, your first task is to count your tricks. There are seven fast tricks in spades, hearts and clubs. If diamonds are 2-2, or the queen drops singleton, that suit will produce the five tricks you need for slam. But what if the suit breaks 3-1 or 4-0? In that case, you will

need the heart finesse to succeed. You can combine these chances if you go about matters in the right order. Which suit should you attack first?

If you tackle diamonds immediately and they break badly, you might not be able to recover. However, if you take the heart finesse and it succeeds, you will be able to survive even a 4-0 diamond split.

Win the first trick in dummy and take an immediate heart finesse. If that loses, you will have to bring in the diamonds without loss to make your contract. But if the heart finesse wins, as is the case here, you can afford a safety play in diamonds. Lead a low diamond and, if West plays low, insert the jack. Your contract is guaranteed whether that wins or loses, for the defenders can take no more than one diamond trick.

Where your gain is if West shows north on the first diamond and East captures the jack with the queen. With the heart return (best), crown to dummy and lead the seven of diamonds for a finesse. When East covers, win and cross back to the table to repeat the diamond finesse. That assures four tricks in the suit and your slam is home.

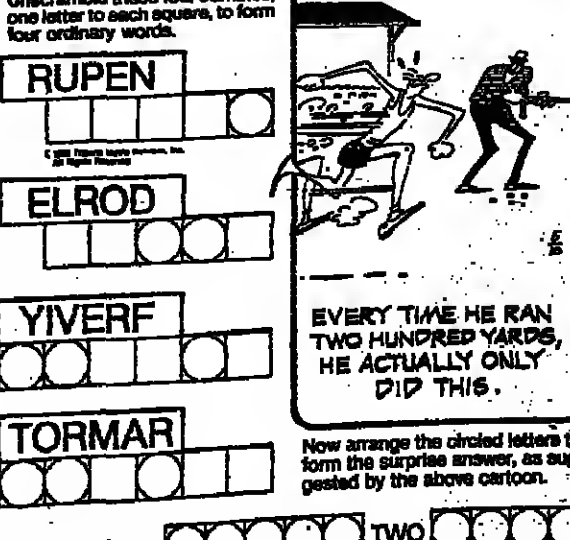
## THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: TWO

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHESS FLUTE ALKALI ROSARY  
Answer: What the champion mallet milk maker thought the box when the boss gave him a bonus—A PAIR SHAKE

## Rose lawsuit moved to federal court

CINCINNATI (AP) — Lawyers for baseball commissioner A. Bartlett Giamatti filed papers Monday to shift Cincinnati Reds manager Pete Rose's lawsuit against Giamatti from state court into federal court.

In Cincinnati, U.S. district judges Carl Rubin and Herman Weber signed an order immediately transferring the commissioner's request to U.S. district judge John D. Holschuh in Columbus, which — like Cincinnati — is located within the Southern federal district of Ohio.

Lawyers for Giamatti argued in Monday's removal notice that the lawsuit belongs in federal court, not state court, because the baseball commissioner is based in New York City, outside of Ohio. "It's not unexpected at all," Rose lawyer Kevin Katz said in Cincinnati. "It's something we

thought they might do, and we don't think there's any merit to it."

Katz said Rose's lawyers will file a motion Wednesday morning with Holschuh asking that the case be shifted back into state court.

Nadel on June 25 issued a 14-day temporary restraining order, effective through this weekend, at Rose's request. The order prevents Giamatti from conducting his hearing or taking disciplinary action against Rose. Rose also named the Cincinnati Reds as a defendant, and Nadel's order prevents the Reds from removing Rose as manager while the order is in effect.

Rubin and Weber signed an order Monday afternoon shifting baseball's filing to Columbus, where it was assigned to Holschuh.

## Legal eagles pounce..

CINCINNATI (AP) — Text of the order signed Monday by judges Carl B. Rubin and Herman J. Weber of U.S. district court in Cincinnati in the case of Pete Rose v. A. Bartlett Giamatti, et al.: This matter is before the United States district court for the Southern district of Ohio, western division at Cincinnati, for consideration of all judges therein, honorable S. Arthur Spiegel not available by absence from Sueda district.

Defendant A. Bartlett Giamatti seeks to remove a matter from the common pleas court of Hamilton County, Ohio, to this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Sec. 1146. While the undersigned entertain substantial doubt that this matter is removable to the United States district court, the technical requirements of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1446 appear to have been followed.

Plaintiff is not just another litigant. He is instead a baseball figure of national reputation closely identified with the Cincinnati Reds and the city of Cincinnati. Under such circumstances, it would appear advisable that it be transferred to a city of the southern district of Ohio other than Cincinnati.

Accordingly, the clerk of this court is directed to transfer this case forthwith to the United States district court for the Southern district of Ohio, eastern division at Columbus, Ohio, for random draw among the resident judges thereof.

It is so ordered.  
Carl B. Rubin, chief judge United States district court.  
Hermann J. Walker, United States district court.

## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1989

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

by Thomas Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Mercury's own cycle places an emphasis on devotion to work, mental ineptness, intuition, and a weakness for flattery and praise. Be yourself, regardless of influential circumstances.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** A romantic situation has you breaking free from old patterns. Plunge into the social swirl and meet that special someone.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Extra free time can be spent on personal projects or family fun. Connect with old friends by mail or phone. Plan a reunion.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** It is advantageous to stay in the background and let plans mature. Get more rest and you will feel more romantic and social.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** You are relieved of emotional pressures that have influenced your behavior. Spontaneous activities fit your mood.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** When you tackle that new romantic flame, go easy! Using your enthusiasm wisely will help break the ice. Listen to your hunches.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Luck still supports your business adventures. Methodical efforts

world Meetings with associates will turn out best in a social setting.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You may find yourself a loner when the rest of the crowd does not show up. It is a great time in any case — especially when you feel sexy!

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Business activities have you worn out and ready for peace and quiet. Let family members know how you feel.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Social invitations may involve travel. Opportunities and career incentives can move you ahead in business endeavors.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Be agreeable if you desire the day to be a happy one. Focus on family responsibilities. Turn down evening invitations and get some rest.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Avoid intimate conversations and keep your private thoughts to yourself. Think before you act and avoid impulsive emotional reactions.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Work can consume much of your energy today. You can avoid future health problems if you observe the rules for good physical fitness.

## Amman Little Leaguers head for Ramstein

By Ghadeer Taher  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — "One, two, three, strike!" bellows the umpire. "You're out." Hopefully, this will not be what the Amman Little League team will hear when they play in the Little League regional tournament in West Germany next month.

The 14-member team (13 boys and one girl — no discrimination intended), the maximum allowed by international Little League rules, will be competing against 12 teams, including three from Arab states — Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Kuwait — for the regional European Cup.

The winners of the July 20-28 games, held in Ramstein, will then head for the heartland of Little League baseball — Williamsburg, Pennsylvania (I bet not many know that) — where they will compete against other winners of regional tournaments for the ultimate Little League Trophy.

Now, how did Little League, which groups children between five and 15 years, become so popular in Jordan?

"It started 11 years ago, with a very small group of American parents and their kids playing," said Mithqal Asfour, president of the Amman Little League Association (ALLA). "Then Jordanian families and their children got interested and it has ever grown since," he told the Jordan Times in an interview Tuesday.

Asfour said the ALLA was chartered in 1989 with the International Little League Association which groups 33 countries.

Asfour stressed that Little League depends entirely on volunteers and the players' parents. "Without the parents and sponsors, it will be very difficult," he said.

Asfour himself started with ALLA five years ago, when his child entered the Little League arena. Today, Amman Little League has expanded to include soccer in autumn and basketball in winter and, has 22 teams for each sport with about 330 participants having a great time.

Luckily, the Little Leaguers who enjoy a great deal of local sponsorship are going to West Germany for free.

Speakingly with the Jordan Times with enthusiasm, many of the players said they were excited about the trip.

The selection process for West Germany involved nominations from the 22 ALLA teams by their respective coaches.

Asfour said baseball was being added to the official games in the next Olympics. "Hopefully, if given proper attention, Jordan will be able to compete in these sports in the near future."

## Belgian motorcycling Grand Prix

## Rainey ponders litigation

BRUSSELS (R) — Wayne Rainey's Yamaha team is considering legal action after the American was unwittingly allowed to race in Sunday's twice-abandoned Belgian 500 CC motorcycling Grand Prix without insurance.

Rainey thought he had won the race at Spa-Francorchamps, interrupted by rain twice and started three times, after fellow-American Kevin Schwantz crashed on the last lap.

But almost three hours after Rainey had been feted as winner, the International Motorcycling Federation (FIM) awarded the race to world champion Eddie Lawson, ruling that three starts in one race were not permitted.

"If Wayne had had a serious accident during the third part of the race and that part was indeed not official, he would not have been insured," said Jean-Paul Libert, spokesman for Rainey's Yamaha team Monday.

He said a legal battle between the team and the FIM was not

excluded. The race had been re-started after five laps and again after another three, when Rainey, the world standings leader, was only in third place.

But everything that happened after those first eight laps did not count, according to the jury.

"Kenny Roberts — former triple world 500 CC champion and now Rainey's team owner — will not take this," Libert told Reuters. He said Roberts' legal advisors were now dealing with the case.

He said it was incredible that the riders were allowed to race another nine laps on the superfast but dangerously wet Francorchamps track and were then told that their efforts were in vain.

The jury also announced that only 50 per cent of the points would be awarded for the race. The Yamaha teams of Rainey — which also includes Australian Kevin Magee and American John Kocinski — and Frenchman Christian Sarron — lodged a complaint against the jury's ruling.

"Our riders have risked their lives and you cannot judge the life of a man so lightly," the joint statement of the two Yamaha teams said.

Italian Honda rider Pier Francesco Chili, virtually the only rider still present at the track when the jury made their ruling Sunday night, also appealed.

A spokesman for the Belgian Motorcycling Federation said Monday that the FIM would take its final decision on the matter within the next 30 days.

If the FIM sticks to its ruling, Rainey would lead Lawson by only 14.5 points, instead of 19.

## Evert, Navratilova, Graf and Lindqvist make semifinal

LONDON (R) — Chris Evert came back from the brink of defeat against unseeded Italian Laura Golarsa Tuesday to secure her 17th Wimbledon semifinal appearance in 18 visits.

Three-time champion Evert, playing possibly her last Wimbledon at the age of 34, beat Golarsa 6-3, 2-6, 7-5 after coolly breaking the Italian as she served for the match.

Evert's semifinal opponent Thursday will be defending champion Steffi Graf who exacted revenge for her French Open defeat by thrashing Spanish teenager Arantxa Sanchez 7-5, 6-1.

The second semifinal will pit Martina Navratilova, chasing a

record ninth title, against the unseeded Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden.

Navratilova easily beat unseeded American Gretchen Magers 6-1, 6-2 but Lindqvist, the first Swedish woman to reach the Wimbledon semifinals, had a tougher time, before beating South African Ros Fairbank 7-5, 7-5.

Evert, who failed to reach the last four in 1983 when she was beaten by fellow-American Kathy Jordan in the third round, was four times just two points from defeat on a sunny court one.

Golarsa, the first Italian woman in the quarter-finals since 1933, served for the match at 5-3

in the third set and was 30-15 up before Evert clawed back to break for 5-4 and win the next three games to earn a standing ovation from the crowd.

Evert's win gave her a Wimbledon record of a 96 singles victories — one more than Billie Jean King.

It had looked certain to be just another routine victory when Evert reeled off the first three games, dropping only three points.

Though Golarsa pulled back to 3-3 the American reasserted her dominance to take the set in only 28 minutes.

## Lemond transcends pain

BELGIUM (R) — American Greg Lemond, back in the Tour De France for the first time since he became the first and only non-European to win three years ago, has a twinkle in his eye again.

Lemond, who was almost fatally wounded in a shooting accident two years ago, is plainly back to form after enduring a long spell of suffering.

"What I've come through, I don't think any rider in the sport has gone through," he said.

"I've suffered much more in the last two years than I ever did in winning the Tour De France."

Since the painfully slow recovery from his appalling gunshot wounds, the American has undergone a series of illnesses and injuries, culminating in a foot operation last July.

"It passes through your mind that you'll never get back into good condition again," he said. "When you're out in front in the Tour De France, everything feels

easy and you have the confidence that what you do will work out."

Lemond began the tour as a rank outsider, in his own view as much as in anyone else's, but his early performances have been astonishing.

Fourth in the individual time trial in Saturday's prologue, Lemond then led his ADR team to an unexpected fourth place in the team time trial Sunday.

After the third stage he was 15th overall, just 51 seconds behind race favourite Laurent Fignon of France.

More significantly he was well ahead of other pre-race favourites Pedro Delgado of Spain, last year's winner, and 1987 champion Stephen Roche of Ireland.

Lemond first felt a sharp improvement in his form during the final week of the tour of Italy, when he placed second in an individual time trial.

"I'm in top shape again but I doubt if I could keep it up for three weeks," he said. "If I'd been in

the top five last year, I would be able to say I could win."

"But you can't just show up in the Tour De France and say you'll win. It's not realistic to think you're going to be back on top of the sport with only one year of training."

Lemond tightened his preparation during the winter by spending less time on his bike and more on his cross-country skis. "I needed more work in my legs," he explained.

"My last week of the tour of Italy proved that there is absolutely nothing wrong with me. That I'm still the same person I was before," he added.

"I'm just not as well trained. It's going to take a little more time."

The 28-year-old Lemond, second to Bernard Hinault of France in the 1985 tour, is adamant he will continue racing.

"I couldn't consider retiring now. I'm too young and have too much potential to stop this early."

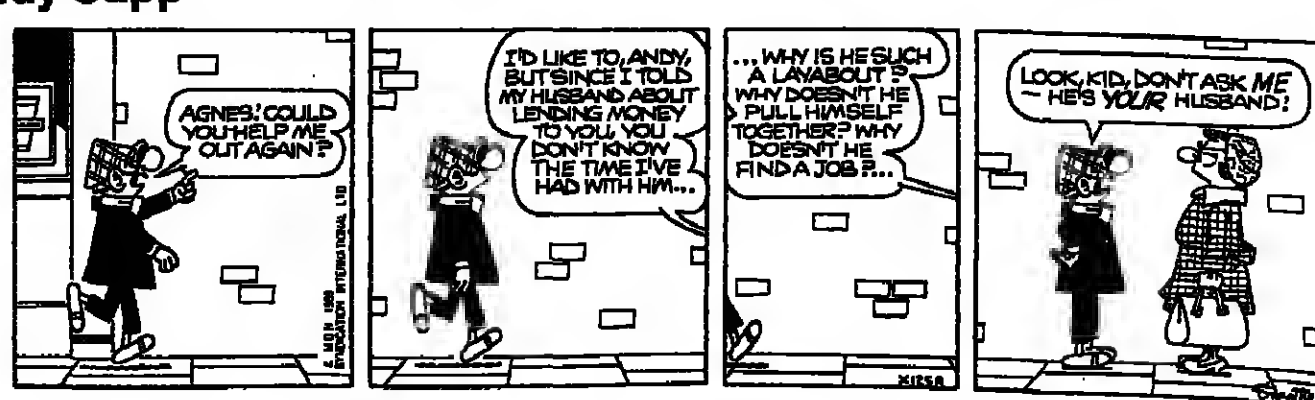
## Peanuts



## B.C.



## Andy Capp



50



## Yazov retains defence portfolio despite dissent

MOSCOW (AP) — The Supreme Soviet has reappointed Dmitri T. Yazov as defence minister despite some legislators' objections that he is too old and conservative, TASS news agency said.

Yazov, 65, whose rank is general of the army, received the required majority of votes in the house, the official agency said Monday.

He was appointed defence minister in May 1987, replacing Sergei Sokolov, who was fired after West German Mathias Rust evaded Soviet air defences and landed his light aircraft in Red Square.

"The main objections concerned the age of the candidate... (and) as it seemed to some members of the Supreme Soviet, his traditional way of thinking," TASS reported.

Others accused Yazov of paying too little attention to living conditions of soldiers, TASS said.

Several legislators said other generals were more qualified, including the head of the joint chiefs of staff, Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev, and Gen. Boris Goro-

mov, who commanded Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

During the stormy confirmation hearing, Yazov revealed that a half million cut in Soviet troop strengths pledged by President Mikhail Gorbachev in December would put the armed forces at 3.7 million — a million less than some Western estimates.

Yazov also said later in an interview with Radio Moscow that there was "no question of a coup" in the Soviet Union, rejecting what he said was "foreign and local speculation."

After a series of hostile speeches in the Supreme Soviet, Yazov failed to win an absolute majority in the 542-member legislature — until Monday the requirement for confirmation.

But the rules have been changed, allowing Yazov to secure reappointment with a simple majority of votes cast. Of the 434 deputies who attended, 256 voted for Yazov, 77 voted against and 66 abstained. The remainder apparently did not take part in the vote, which was by a show of hands.

Last Friday, Deputy Prime

Minister Vladimir Kamentsev failed to win confirmation after getting a majority of votes cast, but failing to reach the 272 needed for an absolute majority.

Under the new Soviet constitutional set-up, ministers nominated by Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov have to be approved by parliament.

Explaining the change of the voting rules, TASS said: "A number of deputies are members of republican parliaments and their deputies combine activities in the Supreme Soviet with other official duties. That is why they cannot be present every day at meetings of the chamber."

In his speech, Yazov said there would be 3.7 million people in the Soviet armed forces after the troop cuts announced by Gorbachev. The cuts will be in two equal stages, the first by the end of this year, the second by the end of 1990.

The figure, which Yazov said included construction and other support units, is almost a million lower than an estimate by the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS).



Dmitri Yazov

The IISS put Soviet forces late last year at a 5.1 million — implying a fall to 4.6 million after the cut — including railway, labour, civil defence and Kommandatura troops. It was not clear from Yazov's remarks whether these were also included in his figure.

In his speech, Yazov put U.S. forces at 3.65 million including the National Guard, implying the two superpowers' forces would be roughly equal after the cuts.

The IISS put total U.S. forces at 2.16 million plus 577,000 National Guard and one million reservists.

## Solidarity formally enters legislature

WARSAW (Agencies) — An independent opposition entered an East Bloc legislature for the first time since the late 1940s Tuesday, as Solidarity and Communist-backed lawmakers took a common oath of office.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and General Wojciech Jaruzelski, head of the ruling Communist Party, watched the ceremony from seats near the front of the Sejm, or parliament. The ceremony was broadcast live on state television.

"We are starting the term of the Sejm, which may pass into history as a great one. It can fulfil the expectations of our society," said Zbigniew Rudnicki, the 60-year-old senior member of the chamber had presided over the session.

The eyes of 38 million Poles that live in the country are directed to our changes. More lively still beat the hearts of Poles all over the world from Chicago to Kazakhstan," he said.

Rudnicki called on each deputy by name. They promised to work for Poland's good in a oath that deleted a reference to its "socialist development."

Solidarity supporters claim 161 seats in the 460-member Sejm and 98 seats in a new 100-member Senate that was to meet later

the vote needed to be elected. "I will perform this function... not bowing before the mighty rulers, ideologies or institutions," Kozakiewicz told the chamber.

The Solidarity free trade union movement has announced that law Professor Andrzej Stelmachowski will serve as speaker of the Senate.

The Senate's right of amendment and veto over Sejm legislation guarantees that the parliament will no longer be a rubber-stamp body.

Deputies applauded as Walesa and Jaruzelski walked into the chamber together and sat on their party front benches.

Many top Communists from the previous parliament were absent after failing to win the required 50 per cent vote for election on an unopposed list of 35 VIPs last month.

They included Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak and several other members of the outgoing government who watched the proceedings from the galleries.

On the floor of the house, veteran dissidents like Adam Michnik, who has spent years in jail for opposing Poland's Communist rulers, looked jubilant.

## Howe meets Hong Kong activists, boat people

HONG KONG (R) — British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, on the third day of a stormy visit to Hong Kong, dismissed political activists who said their meetings with him on demands for residency had achieved nothing.

Cliff Reese, a British businessman who heads a group of expatriates backing millions of Hong Kong Chinese calling for passport rights, told reporters after meeting Howe Tuesday: "I am very dubious that we have achieved anything."

"He gave us each two minutes to discuss a matter of life and death."

Howe also visited two camps for Vietnamese boat people and told reporters agreement was near with Vietnam on the forced repatriation of boat people not adjudged genuine refugees.

"We are well down that path. I believe the flow will be moving in the opposite direction quite soon," he said.

Hong Kong Chinese are demanding that Britain grant residence status to 3.25 million Hong Kong British passport holders in the event things go wrong when China regains sovereignty of the

colony in 1997.

Their fears have been intensified by the brutal military operation against pro-democracy protesters in China June 4 and subsequent repression.

Another activist who met Howe, Methodist pastor Lo Lung-Kwong, said: "It was a sudden invitation — he evidently did not plan on meeting the people. I was very disappointed, as he merely repeated what he said yesterday."

On Monday Howe slammed the door on hopes that Britain would offer refuge to Hong Kong people.

"I know the depths of your anxiety — it is your lives and livelihoods that are at stake... the plain fact is that there is simply no way that a British government could grant to several million people the right to come and live in Britain," Howe said in a speech.

On his visit to the camps, Howe diverted some of the anger and abuse which has been hurled at him so far during his visit, which started Sunday with a rowdy demonstration.

He told reporters at the Whitehead and Sek Kong air force base



Demonstrators, demanding the right of abode in Britain, stage a protest in Hong Kong

detention centres that Britain and Vietnam were close to agreement on forcibly repatriating Vietnamese, more than 47,000 of whom are crammed into camps in Hong Kong.

## New questions on the pill and breast cancer

WASHINGTON (R) — Fueling a controversy over possible links between oral contraceptives and breast cancer, Swedish researchers say that taking the pill at an early age appeared to increase the risk of the cancer later in life.

"Our main finding is that oral contraceptive use at a young age significantly increases the risk of breast cancer," says a team of scientists led by Dr. Hakon Olsson of the University Hospital in Lund, Sweden.

The scientists also found that the length of time that a woman

took the pill prior to a first pregnancy, and prior to age 25, also appeared to be linked to an increased risk of contracting breast cancer, though to a lesser degree than simply taking the pill at a young age.

But their study, to be published Wednesday in the Journal of the U.S. National Cancer Institute, found no correlation between the incidence of breast cancer and the overall length of time that the pill was taken.

The researchers looked at 174 Swedish breast cancer patients and 459 healthy women born since 1939.

In May, a group of British scientists reported in the medical journal *Lancet* a related finding in a study of over 2,000 British women under age 36.

That study found that young women using the pill for four to eight years ran a risk of breast cancers about 40 per cent higher than those who did not take oral contraceptives.

Most major U.S. and European studies have found little or no evidence linking the pill to breast cancer, though there have been some conflicting results.

In January, a special advisory

committee to the U.S. food and drug administration reviewed the studies conducted to date and concluded there was insufficient evidence that use of the pill caused an overall increased risk of breast cancer.

But panel members said the data suggested that some subgroups of women may be at increased risk.

They said these included women in younger age groups, women who started taking the pill early in life and women who used the pill prior to their first pregnancy.

## Cries of foul in Mexico polls

MEXICALI, Mexico (AP) — Opposition leaders have accused Mexico's long-governing Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) of committing fraud in state elections that officials promised would be clean.

The charges came Monday after the party, PRI in Spanish, claimed victories in four of the five states that held elections Sunday for new legislators and mayors.

By law, election boards have until July 9 to announce official returns.

Elections were held in the states of Michoacan, Chihuahua, Baja California, Campeche and Zacatecas.

In the Baja California gubernatorial race, Margarita Ortega,

38, of the PRI and Ernesto Ruffo, 37, of the conservative National Action Party, known as PAN, both claimed victory.

Ortega said late Monday that the party's unofficial tally showed she was winning by a nine per cent margin with 87 per cent of the vote counted. Ruffo's party said he was leading with nearly 85 per cent of the vote counted.

If he wins, Ruffo, a former mayor of Ensenada, will become the first opposition governor in Mexico since the PRI was founded and took power 60 years ago.

The PRI also said it won a majority of the Baja California's state legislature's 49 seats, but gave no figures.

The PRI said it swept elections for state legislatures in the states

of Campeche and Zacatecas and won in 17 of the 18 districts in Chihuahua state, including Ciudad Juarez and the state capital, the city of Chihuahua.

But PAN vowed to challenge the results in Ciudad Juarez and try to force a new election.

In Michoacan, the PRI said it won in 11 of the 18 districts and was losing in at least four districts.

The leftist Democratic Revolutionary Party, or PRD, did not claim victory but released figures showing that with about half the vote counted, it was ahead in all but three of the districts.

Statewide, PRD said it had 51.4 per cent of the vote, the PRI 32.8 per cent and national action 7.9 per cent.

## North saga is not over yet

WASHINGTON (R) — Oliver North, the former White House aide convicted in May over the Iran-contra scandal, faces a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and \$750,000 in fines when he is sentenced Wednesday.

But as a first offender, the ex-marine lieutenant-colonel is unlikely to receive such stiff punishment, and most interest in the case has centred on whether Judge Gethard Gesell will order him to serve some time in prison.

North was convicted May 4 of helping to cover up the sales of U.S. arms to Iran and the diversion of profits to Nicaragua's contra rebels in 1985 and 1986 at a time when Congress had banned U.S. funding for the guerrillas.

The prosecution has urged Gesell to give North at least some time behind bars, saying he has shown no remorse and "continues to view himself as being above the law."

Although North admitted in

court that he lied to Congress and shredded secret White House documents, he was acquitted on nine of 12 Iran-contra charges.

North hailed the verdict as partial vindication of his claim to be innocent on grounds he was following the orders of higher-ups including then President Ronald Reagan.

"As a marine I was taught to fight — and fight hard — for as long as it takes to prevail," the 45-year-old former marine said on the day of the verdict.

"We will continue this battle — and with the support and prayers of the American people I will be fully vindicated."

North's attorney have since sought in vain to have the convictions overturned or to get a new trial, arguing that he lacked criminal intent and was doing the bidding of superiors.

The trial revived the same question for congressional investigators, two years after the 1987

televised hearings that first brought North before an admiring public.

Representative Lee Hamilton, an Indiana Democrat who co-chaired the Iran-contra committee, said President George Bush and ex-president Reagan "still have some explaining to do" about their roles in the affair.

Both Bush and Reagan have praised North as an American hero for his service in Vietnam, but remained silent on his part in the Iran-contra case.

North was found guilty of one count of obstructing Congress's inquiries into Iran-contra operations, one of shredding official documents to thwart investigators and one of financial misconduct in accepting a \$14,000 home security fence.

He was acquitted on nine other charges including lying to Congress.

North is the first of four Iran-contra defendants to be tried.

## 'Sudden Death' — a growing phenomenon among overworked Japanese businessmen

By Elaine Kurtzbach  
The Associated Press

TOKYO — It's called "karoshi" — death from overwork — or "Pukkuri Byo" — sudden death. The number of such deaths among harried Japanese businessmen is growing at an alarming rate, researchers say.

Victims share a common pattern: fatal heart attacks or strokes after months or even years of extra-long working hours under heavy stress, says Dr. Kiyoyasu Arikawa, who advises executives how to reduce their risk.

Arikawa found that sudden deaths among top executives soared in the past 20 years, from 10 in 1969 to about 150 in 1987. Recently, he says, the number of such deaths has grown fastest among those in their 40s and 50s — men who on average could expect to live to about 79.

The risks of Japan's competitive work world were highlighted by the sudden deaths in the past two years of several prominent men in their 40s, including publishing executive Koremichi Noma, trading company President Hirotsugu Inui, Fanuc Company President Nobuo Hanaoka and chairman of the

mass media group Fuji Sankei, Haruo Shikani.

"Pukkuri Byo" is a real concern among the businessmen I know," said Mitsuya Goto, a former Nissan Motor Corporation executive who now heads an international exchange centre. "They're all pretty concerned about it."

Arikawa runs a clinic in a skyscraper in downtown Tokyo where he advises top executives on how to minimise damage from their stress-laden careers.

He says competition and stress permeate the lives of overwork victims, coupled with poor health habits attributable mostly to their busy work schedules.

"These people have no psychological or physical space or time for themselves," the physician says. "It's not so much that they love to work, but they feel company loyalty demands that their whole life be work."

"Mental stress, business stress and private problems accumulate until the body just can't take any more," he adds.

But sudden death is not confined to stressed-out executives. Various reports show such deaths occur among taxi drivers, teachers, journalists, salesmen and maintenance

workers.

A hotline set up by a lawyers' group to handle inquiries from families of men who suffered premature, sudden deaths estimates as many as 600 Japanese may have died of overwork last year.

In Japan, where time spent on the job and personal sacrifice are viewed as key measures of company loyalty, the temptation to overwork is overwhelming, says Hiroshi Kawahito, a lawyer associated with the hotline.

"People feel companies are more important than their individual rights and they're praised by the company if they work hard. Their pay and position depend on it," he said.

Families of the victims are usually unprepared to cope with the loss of a breadwinner. The hotline counsels them on how to obtain government assistance and, in some cases, workman's compensation.

In over 95 per cent of the cases, the government ruled against paying workman's compensation because it's difficult to prove overwork was the cause of death, Kawahito says.

In the past, the government required that families of sudden death cases prove that the victim was overworked on the day

he died. It now accepts evidence that an overwork victim was under extreme stress in the week before his death.

Heart attacks and strokes are the second and third most common causes of death in Japan, claiming a total of 267,535 lives in 1987 — 19.2 per cent and 10.5 per cent, respectively, of the 751,172 people who died that year. Cancer killed 26.5 per cent, and the rest died of other causes.

Researchers say the underlying cause of sudden death is the excessive competition inherent in Japanese society and working life.

"Japan lost (World War II), so we feel we have to work harder than Americans and Europeans," Kawahito says.

Japanese companies, despite their reputation for concern for workers' welfare, are just becoming aware of the problem, says Dr. Tetsunjo Uehata of the National Institute of Public Health.

"Japanese, with their diet of fish and vegetables, traditionally have good habits," Uehata says. "Because of their jobs, however, they are expected to go out drinking at night. They smoke, lose sleep, eat poorly and have no chance to go to the



According to a Japanese doctor, sudden deaths among overworked, harried Japanese businessmen have gone up from 10 in 1969 to 150 in 1987

doctor." The government has embarked on a drive to reduce working hours, but so far with little evidence of success. Japanese are on the job an average 2,150 hours a year, compared with 1,924 hours in the United States and 1,655 hours in West Germany, according to the Labour Ministry. A survey by the government-affiliated leisure development centre in 1987 showed

some firms require employees to work up to 3,000 hours per year.

"There's a very clear link between these work pressures and health problems," Uehata says.

## COLUMN

### 'Loo patrol' catches non-flushers

SINGAPORE (R) — Singapore's "loo patrol," on the lookout for public toilet users who fail to flush, have nabbed the first offenders under a new flushing law. Health inspectors have booked 17 people so far under the law which came into force July 1 making it an offence not to flush after using a public toilet, an Environment Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. Offenders are liable to a fine up to 1,000 Singapore dollars (\$500) each time they forget to pull the flush chain. However, the 17 were let off with a warning during a two-week grace period, he said. Health inspectors are required to check public toilets for offenders and cleanliness during their inspections of public buildings, he said.

### 'Island of love' lives it up

NICOSIA (AP) — Cyprus, historically known as the "island of love," has the highest marriage rate in Europe and one of the lowest illegitimate birth rates, an official report said Monday. The marriage rate in the Greek Cypriot sector of the island increased to 9.5 per 1,000 head of population in 1985-88 from 9.6 in the previous four-year period, the government's demographic report for 1988 said. "This is still the highest in Europe, reflecting the importance of the institution of marriage in Cyprus," it said. The Greek Cypriot majority totals some 570,000. The statistics do not cover an estimated 130,000 Turkish Cypriots and Turkish settlers in the northern one-third of the island. The report said illegitimate births were only 0.7 per cent per 1,000 births, "one of the lowest proportions of extra-marital births in Europe."

Divorces have increased by nearly 50 per cent since 1980 to reach 312 last year. That is equivalent to a rate of 68 per 1,000 marriages. The rate was 42 per 1,000 in 1980. The island's population was estimated at 691,700 on the basis of the last census in 1982, when it was 642,700. Life expectancy was 73.9 years for men and 77.8 years for women. Births were 19.2 per 1,000 of the population. Infant mortality had decreased to 11 per thousand births, compared to 63 in the 1940-1950 decade.

### Workers labour to save historic tree

AUSTIN (AP) — The historic "Treaty Oak," which has provided shade for generations of Texans, will itself be shaded as part of the effort to save the majestic tree that was poisoned with a herbicide. "The whole plan of attack is to try and minimise the stress on the tree," Paul Roberts, an environmental specialist with the Austin Parks and Recreation Department, said Monday. Later this week, 12-metre screens will be stretched across sets of poles on the east and west sides of the 20-metre-high, centuries-old tree. The mesh screens are made of a fabric similar to the kind used to block sun and wind at tennis courts.

"There is tender foliage up there. It would be real easy to fry it," Roberts said. He said the screens will reduce sunlight hitting the tree by 50 per cent to 60 per cent. "We're coming into a real stressful period for the tree. We can expect upper 90s, 100-degrees for the next two months," he said.

Legend has it Stephen F. Austin, the father of Texas, made peace with Indians under the tree's branches. Leaves have turned brown and fallen off the tree since it was poisoned with the potent herbicide velpar, in what police say was a ritual act to cast a spell or curse.

### Global weather (major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	12	24	25 Clear
ATHENS	22	34	60 Cloudy
BANGKOK	30	38	100 Clear
BARRAN	25	30	35 Clear
Buenos Aires	01	33	13 Clear
Cairo	21	36	07 Clear
CHICAGO	17	22	28 Clear
COPENHAGEN	11	22	24 Clear
FRANKFURT	13	25	17 Cloudy
GENEVA	13	25	21 Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	32	88 Clear
ISTANBUL	22	28	82 Cloudy
LONDON	13	24	78 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	18	31	88 Clear
MADRID	20	32	87 Clear
MECCA	20	32	88 Clear
MONTREAL	16	21	29 Clear
MOSCOW	15	29	18 Cloudy
NEW DELHI	27	31	84 Cloudy
NEW YORK	21	30	86 Cloudy
PARIS	15	24	76 Cloudy
ROME	19	26	24 Clear
SYDNEY	08	28	75 Cloudy
TOKYO	18	24	75 Cloudy
VIENNA	16	21	28 M

M - indicates missing information.